

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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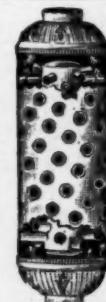
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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

FINANCE and foreign relations are the two topics treated by President Cleveland in his message to Congress, and as much surprise has been caused by some of the statements contained in it as by the omissions which have been noticed. The only positive recommendation in the message is the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution for them of long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest, which bonds the national banks might make the basis of circulating notes equal to the par value of the amount deposited for security. This, coupled with authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold, the President thinks the "only thorough and practicable remedy" for our financial difficulties. He makes a long argument in support of the contention that the "amount of the revenue receipts"—the deficit—has nothing whatever to do with the gold exports and the apparent lack of confidence in our financial stability. He denies that any of the bonds issued under the present Administration were issued to increase ordinary revenues or pay current expenses, saying on this point:

"At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over \$18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than \$100,000,000. It now amounts to \$98,072,420.30.

"Besides all this, the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority whatever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses.

"I can not but think there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the withdrawal of gold. It was the latter process and not the former that by substituting in the Treasury United States notes and Treasury notes for gold increased by their amount the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary government expenditure."

What the Treasury needs, according to the President, is more gold, not more revenue, and the only way to insure the maintenance of an adequate gold reserve is to retire the notes with which the process of depletion is carried on. In harmony with this view, the President makes no suggestion with regard to any steps toward an increase in the revenue, and contents himself with a few words of commendation in relation to the present tariff, which, he says, "while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift, and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism."

On the subject of foreign relations, only the references to Venezuela and Cuba have attracted comment, the rest being merely a summary of the situation as known to the public. What the President has to say about Venezuela seems to have pleased both his supporters (with a few exceptions) and opponents. "Vigorous Americanism" is found in it by those who favor "a vigorous foreign policy," while the President's supporters declare it to be dignified and "anti-jingoistic." We quote the paragraph on Venezuela:

"It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a despatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the despatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress."

The satisfaction with the utterance on the Cuban question is not so general. The President expresses his determination to fulfil every international obligation, in spite of the sympathy of Americans with a people struggling for larger freedom. The expression criticized by many as gratuitous is that in which the President asks individuals to refrain from violating the neutrality which the nation as a whole is bound to observe.

With reference to the Armenian situation, the President says that the duty of enforcing the reforms rests on the great Euro-

pean powers, and no hint of American interference is made. For the protection of American citizens and missionaries, a United States war-ship has been ordered to remain as near the scene of the troubles as the geographical conditions allow.

In press comments, the President's financial ideas receive little endorsement. But few papers agree with his diagnosis of the financial difficulty, and his argument with regard to the deficit and the gold drain is generally deemed weak and inconclusive.

We give a number of editorial extracts, grouping them under two distinct heads:

#### The Financial Suggestions.

**Does Violence to Facts and Favors Wild-Cat Banking.**—"Not a word is said of the further tariff reform which was so 'sacred' a year ago, nor is any change whatever of the revenue laws recommended. Everything is made to turn upon the single fact that gold may be withdrawn, either for export or for hoarding, by repeated use of about \$500,000,000 legal-tender and Treasury notes which, when thus redeemed, are reissued. According to the President, this alone caused panic, tho it is the naked fact that his own attacks upon his previous policy of the Government created most of the alarm, and repeatedly revived and increased it. To support his theory, the President affirms that the previous tariff restricted exports, which were, in fact, greater under the tariff of 1890 than ever before, and asserts that this tariff 'for the protection of favored classes at the expense of others was insufficient for the purpose of revenue,' when, in fact, it yielded a surplus. He is obstinately blind to the truth that apprehension is always excited by a deficient revenue, and insists that 'the question of ability to meet current expenses does not enter into the estimate of solvency.'

"The President pushes into a dark corner the proposed unlimited issue of State bank-notes, tho men do not forget that this was the main object of retiring legal tenders. He now proposes that \$500,000,000 demand notes shall be retired by issues of bonds on which the people are to pay interest, and these bonds are to be a basis for \$500,000,000 more national bank-notes, on which the people are again to pay interest, while he would have these banks exempted from taxation excepting a quarter of one per cent. of their circulation, and permitted to issue to the par value of their bonds. As the bonds he proposes are three per cents., and any time of business depression or foreign difficulty might put them below par, the entire paper circulation would then be rendered peculiarly insecure. Yet the President labors most earnestly to convince people that such a system would be immeasurably preferable to one under which, from the day of specie resumption down to the success of the President's party in the fall of 1891, the redemption of legal-tender notes had been absolutely insignificant. It is hard to speak with moderation of a partizanship which does such violence to facts by refusing even to mention the alarm caused first by the great success of Democratic free-traders and free-silverites in 1891, and then by the victory of the free-trade party in 1892."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

**A Safe Currency Plan.**—"While the national credit could not be upheld without adequate revenues it will hardly be disputed by intelligent and dispassionate citizens who carefully study the reasons given by the President, that increased revenues alone will not put the country upon a stable financial basis. There are, therefore, as he represents it, two distinct and vital propositions for Congressional action. One is the supply of needed revenue, and the other is the adoption of a financial policy that will end the power of speculators over national credit. Doubtless Congress will propose to provide increased revenues to some extent by changes in the tariff laws, and, so far as the question of increased revenue shall be the chief aim of such legislation, it should, and doubtless would, command the approval of the President. . . .

"The President is entirely sound on the question of providing a long-time and low-interest bond to meet all future emergencies of the Treasury and for the redemption of our currency."—*The Times (Dem.), Philadelphia.*

**Gold Paid Out for Current Expenses.**—"The President clings to the fiction that the deficit in the revenues has not depleted the gold reserve, and yet he admits that the Treasury notes, by means

of which the gold was withdrawn, were paid out again for current expenses. Why was it necessary to reissue them? Obviously, because the Government had no other funds except gold at its disposal, and every dollar of the money raised by the bond issues, with the exception of the small balance remaining in the Treasury, if, indeed, there is any, has been paid out in that way. The gold has been converted into Treasury notes and used to meet the continuous deficit in the revenues, created by an unwise tariff act."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

**A Piece of Special Pleading.**—"From first to last he treats the question as a special pleader. His plea contains no allusion to the fact that, of the proceeds of the three loans, amounting together to some \$182,000,000, no less a sum than \$132,000,000 has been taken out of the Treasury to meet the deficiencies of the revenue since July 1, 1893, and the payments for the maturing Pacific bonds. If it had not been for this drain, it is quite possible that a single bond sale of \$50,000,000 would have sufficed to keep the gold reserve intact. And it is absolutely certain that, if the three sales had been made on a balanced revenue, the entire amount of money produced by them would now be locked up in the Treasury in the form of gold, greenbacks, or Treasury notes."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

**Congress Must Adopt the Suggestions.**—"It can not be charged that these proposals are lacking in simplicity, definiteness, or scope. No intelligent citizen can deny that so long as notes of the United States may be presented for redemption, drawing out gold from the Treasury, only to be themselves reissued, as the law now requires, the banking business thus enforced upon the Government is a monstrous farce, costing the country millions of dollars annually in interest and constantly menacing the stability of its credit. . . .

"It now behoves the majority of the House to accept the President's suggestions and legislate accordingly, or give the country good reasons for failing to do so or for taking a different course. There can be no dispute as to the necessity of accomplishing by some method the end in view."—*The Times-Herald (Ind.), Chicago.*

"Mr. Cleveland holds stubbornly to his free-trade ideas and refuses to acknowledge the fact that the fundamental trouble is the deficiency of the national revenue. He insists upon a remedy which there is hardly any possibility of this Congress granting, viz.: the complete revision of our financial system. If he had made a few suggestions for some slight changes in the tariff and internal tax laws, calculated to put the national Treasury upon a self-supporting basis, there would be some light ahead."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

"In his discussion of the finances Mr. Cleveland, it seems to us, reaches the highest point that he has yet touched in lucidity of thought and forcefulness of expression. This part of the message will take rank among the really great documents in our history. . . . The President covers the whole ground, and demonstrates beyond the possibility of successful answer that the first necessary and indispensable step toward financial reform is the retirement of the greenbacks and Sherman notes, whose presence in our currency must continue to be the prolific parent of distrust, distress, and disaster."—*The Globe (Dem.), St. Paul.*

"There is nothing at all conciliatory in the message; that is, the President does not make any concessions whatever to those who have been loudest in criticism of his financial policy. That position is distinctly Cleveland-like and does him credit. He is consistent in that portion of his message, and it may be said without stretching the truth that he is consistent all the way through."—*The Dispatch (Ind.), Columbus.*

"Mr. Cleveland does wrong to blame the greenback. He is wrong in ignoring the conditions which are behind the greenback and which alone make it an element of mischief. He is wrong in that he does not come to Congress frankly and advise such a mending of the revenues as will make us rich enough to hoard the \$100,000,000 we need to secure our currency. If we must meet an extraordinary demand for gold, let us at least get ourselves in the best possible shape to stand it."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Detroit.*

"The present financial system should be reformed, and the President's proposition for the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks and Treasury notes appears to be the only practicable

thing in sight. It would be the first step toward the settlement of a difficult and delicate problem on an honest and satisfactory basis."—*The News and Courier* (Dem.), *Charleston*.

"It is not until Mr. Cleveland enters upon a consideration of the financial situation, laying bare its nature and cause and suggesting a remedy, that he furnishes a companion piece to his famous single-shot message on the tariff. Here the President shows that firm grasp of his subject, that clear conception, rugged common sense, and robust integrity of purpose that have won for him in so eminent a degree the confidence of all adherents of an honest and sound financial policy."—*The Courier-Journal* (Dem.), *Louisville*.

#### Foreign Relations.

**Will Bring Encouragement and Joy.**—"This [the Venezuela utterance] is impressive testimony to the strength and extent of the public sentiment demanding that our foreign relations shall be managed at Washington on American principles. It will surprise and distress only those alien souls who, hoping and expecting from Mr. Cleveland's performances in other quarters that he would be 'a strong enough man' to repudiate the Monroe doctrine utterly, have been denouncing the 'traditional and established policy of this Government' as a foolish and obsolete thing. They will now be compelled either to attack the President as a jingo, or to change the prevailing cuckoo note. To all other citizens this part of the message will bring encouragement and joy. If Mr. Cleveland lives up to the words and the spirit of his present declaration, not only with regard to Venezuela, but in every case where the same principle is involved, his Administration will become truly and illustriously American in the last few months of its existence."—*The Sun* (Dem.), *New York*.

**An Approach to Vigorous Americanism; but No Sympathy for Cuba.**—"There is only one point in the message which looks like any approach to conscious or vigorous Americanism. The tenor of the despatch which went to the British Government last July demanding the arbitration of the whole dispute with Venezuela is only briefly given; but if this brief description can be accepted as reflecting its spirit, it appears to have been a temperate but firm and adequate assertion of the Monroe doctrine. . . .

"Next to this question that which will excite most interest is the President's treatment of the Cuban struggle. Here he is cold, reserved, and unsympathetic. If he has any kindly feeling for the patriots who are fighting for liberty, he carefully conceals it. With his declaration of our legal obligations in the present situation no fault is to be found; but he might well have indicated, as President Grant and Secretary Fish did during the former Cuban rebellion, that this country could not be indifferent to the indefinite prolongation of the devastating warfare, and that if the Spanish Government could not establish its undisputed power within a reasonable period it would be for us to consider what common humanity and our own interests might require."—*The Press* (Rep.), *Philadelphia*.

**Disqualifying Ourselves as Arbitrators by Taking Sides.**—"The President's observations on the Venezuela matter will probably satisfy neither our own jingoes nor the British. He leaves the main points of the controversy in obscurity. He 'protests against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela.' But this is begging the question. It is taking the side of Venezuela in the controversy, and thus disqualifying ourselves for acting as arbitrators should we be asked to do so. It assumes gross wrongdoing on the part of Great Britain before her side of the case has been heard. If Great Britain is really seeking to extend her territory, 'in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela,' there is nothing to arbitrate. We have only to consider whether or not we will take up arms in behalf of Venezuela."—*The Evening Post* (Ind.), *New York*.

**Not a Touch of Jingoism.**—"Venezuela, Turkey, and Cuba are the topics to which the average American citizen will turn with the most lively interest and perhaps with the greatest expectation of discovering something sensational. But the President, according to his well-established character, has refrained from sensationalism. There is not a touch of jingoism, not a display of the spread-eagle in the whole paper—nor is there a suggestion of the poltroon. It is clearly his belief that the national dignity may be maintained without bluster, and his report

of the action taken in the only serious international complication which have beset the nation shows that every step necessary for the vindication of the nation's honor has been taken with dignity, promptness, and determination."—*The Chronicle* (Dem.), *Chicago*.

**Too Cold Toward Cuba.**—"He makes a fairly good showing of having displayed spirit in enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in behalf of Venezuela, but England's attempt to bully that brave little republic will not be relinquished unless she is made to understand beyond all peradventure that it can not be persisted in without involving her in war with the United States, which have assumed the position of big brother to the little republics of this hemisphere and intend to prevent their weakness being imposed upon by the powerful monarchies of the Old World. His utterances concerning Cuba will fall upon unresponsive hearts, for liberty is too highly appreciated in this country to permit its citizens being indifferent to the struggles of those who fight elsewhere in that sacred name. While in an abstract view of the case he may be right in demanding cold neutrality, Americans are too firmly wedded to the cause of liberty to take an abstract view of any struggle in behalf of that cause."—*The Register* (Dem.), *Columbia*.

"Mr. Cleveland may in times past have given them some encouragement, but when put to the real test he shows himself a statesman of broader mind and truer insight than they in their folly have imagined. They confidently expected him to pinion and muzzle the Monroe doctrine in English interests. On the contrary, he has reasserted it with a force which it has not felt since thirty years ago it sent the French eagles whirling out of Mexico. To this part of his message, Mr. Cleveland's enlightened and patriotic fellow countrymen, of all shades of politics, will respond with grateful rejoicing."—*The Journal* (Rep.), *Boston*.

"His thorough Americanism upon all these questions is in fact one of the marked and distinguishing characteristics of President Cleveland's policy. It is not the blatant noisy jingoism of some of our Republican statesmen, the Chandlers, Lodges, and others of that ilk, who, in their wild talk, emulate the gentleman at Donnybrook fair, who begged that somebody would tread on the tail of his coat, and who seem to be sedulously striving to create the impression that they live on the smell of gore and would much rather fight than eat. President Cleveland's patriotism is less bellicose."—*The Sun* (Dem.), *Baltimore*.

"The brevity of the President's remarks about Venezuela in his message should not discourage the patriots who were pleased some time ago to learn that once in a while the Administration could show a determined front to Great Britain. The little paragraph on this subject contains the Monroe doctrine in a nutshell. It is so pleasing to those who believe in Americanism that there would doubtless be widespread rejoicing if the President would soon again utter another declaration like that of last July. The people are ready for more of the same kind."—*The Star* (Ind.), *Washington*.

"In the discussion of the present relations of the United States with foreign governments a characteristic conservatism is shown. There is not the slightest suggestion of 'jingoism' in any of the President's recommendations."—*The News* (Ind.), *Indianapolis*.

"The message fails lamentably to reflect the true American spirit in its references to Cuba and the Monroe doctrine. There is no vigor, no earnestness in its tone on any of the questions at issue between us and foreign nations. There is comfort in it only to the foreign aggressor. The nearest approach to anything like a positive conviction is found in the President's mild insistence upon the arbitration of all the points in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. And even this is chilly enough to give a true believer in the Monroe doctrine the ague."—*The Journal* (Rep.), *Detroit*.

"The President's attitude on the Venezuelan question, and on the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine has been none the less firm and none the less determined because it has been free from bluster. It was generally hoped that the President would have a word of comfort to offer Cuba. He did not, but this can not be attributed to timidity."—*The Times-Union* (Dem.), *Jacksonville*.

## SPEAKER REED'S RETURN.

THE return of Mr. Thomas B. Reed to the Speaker's chair has been treated in the press as an event of great significance. In view of the conditions under which he retired from the position in 1890, the Republicans look upon his reelection as a

signal vindication of his policy and as a unique instance of retributive justice. The rules for which he was denounced as a "czar" and usurper during the life of the Fifty-first Congress, have been again temporarily adopted by the House and will doubtless be reported by the Committee on Rules without substantial changes. Mr. Reed's candidacy for the Presidency lends additional interest to his commanding position, and there is a keen curiosity exhibi-

bited as to his course in shaping legislation. His remarks in accepting the nomination for Speaker indicated a moderate and passive program, and many Republicans have criticized them as too timid; but it is not believed that he intended to commit himself definitely on that occasion. It is reported that Speaker Reed is impressed with the difficulty of his task in a Congress so overwhelmingly Republican, and that he does not expect the session to be free from complications and stormy times.

**The Eyes of the Country are upon Him.**—"There is retributive justice in the return of Hon. Thomas B. Reed to the chair in which he won so deserved a renown. It brought him at first only criticism, but now the people have put him again in the Speakership to emphasize their approval of the business rules he substituted for the legal fiction which tied up business in the business branch of Congress, and which enabled the House to legislate through a majority, instead of being held up by a small portion of their number. When he declared that he should count a member as present whom he saw present, he appealed to the common sense and justice of the American people in a way that may have nullified the unwritten law of a century of Congresses, but was simply irresistible. Mr. Reed will, of course, wield a great influence over legislation at this session by virtue of his possession of the Speakership. And it may be counted pretty certain that he will not 'slop over.' He will maintain a dignified reticence where speech could only produce complications. The eyes of the country are in a measure upon him, and whatever he says or does will be treasured up in the popular recollection, as he is now unmistakably before the people as willing to be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, and is by a long way the most interesting man personally and the strongest politically of the whole field on his side."—*The Transcript (Rep.), Boston.*

**The Mighty Man Paralyzed by His Presidential Ambition.**—"Mr. Reed's speech to the Republican caucus on Saturday night more fully and distinctly outlined his policy than anything he will say in the customary address on being sworn in to-day. Of course he was hampered by the fact that he is a leading, if not the leading, Presidential aspirant of his party, and therefore it is not politic to 'speak out.' From beginning to end his speech was a plea of inability and incapacity to do anything. With a two-thirds majority, he declares his party powerless, and advised against any attempt to redeem the pledges made to the people.

He dealt only in generalities, to which, with few exceptions, no one can object, and which Mr. Crisp could have as appropriately uttered as Mr. Reed. His Presidential ambition has paralyzed the mighty man from Maine, and substituted pith and putty for the heroic and granite-like backbone of which we used to hear so much. How different the effect of nearing the political cross-roads on different men—the trimming politician and the courageous statesman. Cleveland met the same conditions by bold and incisive declarations of policy which no one could misjudge. He did not attempt to deceive the people by indecision, evasion, or silence. This is precisely what the ex-czar does. His famous courage has oozed out like Bob Acres's. Instead of a czar, he recalls the Sultan, hedging this way and that."—*The Post (Dem.), Pittsburg.*

**Inaction Will Prove Fatal.**—"There is to-day a question before the country of commanding importance, on which men of all classes and shades of opinion are demanding legislation in some direction, and that is the currency. For the gentleman who felt that public sentiment, the law of the land, and American usage required him to convert the McKinley bill into a statute, to proclaim now the policy of simple deliberation, to try to make Congress a talking body, looks as if the gods had got angry with him. For we venture to predict that by the time Mr. Reed comes again to give an account of his stewardship to the voters, inaction, if he persists in it, will bring down on him still sterner judgment than overtook the McKinleyites. Now is the time for his new variety of Speaker to play his part. If he is wise he will chastise his followers into legislative activity, not about the tariff—he has had his warning about that—but about what everybody is talking of and meditating on with anxiety."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

**Vindicated by Events and His Bitterest Opponents.**—"Never was a statesman more completely vindicated than Mr. Reed has been, nor did any statesman ever less need vindication.

"It is not his own party that has done it. His political opponents did it, when they were forced to stop vilifying his actions and follow his example. The progress of events, the sober second thoughts of sober and thoughtful citizens, confirmed the correctness of his position.

"Again and again and yet over again the people at the ballot-boxes proclaimed their confidence in and their admiration for the policy which he instituted and unwaveringly maintained and made overwhelmingly triumphant. He is to be congratulated, indeed; but much more is the nation to be congratulated. Congress can do business. Legislation can proceed."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Boston.*

**Speaker Reed vs. Candidate Reed.**—"In years agone Speaker Reed was quite a determined and outspoken fellow, with a will of his own, and a habit of expressing it that justly earned him the title of czar. But last year a change came over the spirit of his dream. Says Candidate Reed to Speaker Reed: 'Come, let us duck our nut,' which meant in the language of the vulgar, let us lay low like Br'er Rabbit. . . . Now Candidate Reed hath met Speaker Reed again, and in his first speech he said that history had praised them for what they did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may praise us for what we do not do this year. And so the question is still a question whether Speaker Reed or Candidate Reed will prevail in the present session of Congress. If his own cowardly preferences are to be consulted Mr. Candidate Reed will be conspicuously in evidence."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*



SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED.



"CZAR" REED RESUMES BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND.  
—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

## THE TASK OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

FORECASTS of the work of the present Congress are generally felt to be futile, in view of the complications which are likely to arise owing to the division of authority, and the gravity of the problems with which it is confronted. Most of those who write upon the subject prefer to express their opinion as to what ought to be done, abstaining from predictions of what will be done. In a symposium in *The North American Review* (December) Mr. M. H. Hazeltine, of the New York *Sun*, and Representatives Catchings, Dolliver, Southwick, and Bell advance a number of suggestions and recommendations for the benefit of Congress. Mr. Hazeltine confines himself to the Venezuelan dispute, which he reviews very thoroughly from many points of view. He argues that the question is eminently suited for arbitration, and that the Monroe doctrine fully and strictly applies to it. He also tries to show that the situation is such that the United States must stiffly adhere to the "doctrine" and prevent the establishment of a precedent "big with peril to the safety of many weak commonwealths in the New World." Even at the risk of war, he says, we are bound to protect Venezuela, and he continues as follows:

"A glance at the map will show that the same game of successive encroachments which is being played to-day at the cost of Venezuela may be practised to-morrow to the detriment of Brazil. On the south British Guiana is bounded with convenient vagueness by the Brazilian Republic, and the east fork of the Parima River, one of the most important northern members of the Amazon River system, takes its rise in British territory. If, under color of frontier disputes, which she refuses to refer to arbitrators, England is now allowed to deprive Venezuela of the Orinoco basin, what is to prevent her from depriving Brazil hereafter of the vast valley of the Amazon? Then, again, why should not a precedent, once established for South America, be followed in Central America as well? If, proceeding from Guiana as a basis, England is suffered to absorb a large part of Venezuela, why should she not, starting from the territory of Belize, manage gradually to swallow Honduras, Guatemala, and Yucatan?"

But even if Congress should decline to back Venezuela in the boundary dispute, there is another expedient pointed out by Mr. Hazeltine—namely, application for admission to the American Union. He says:

"Venezuela has no present advantages to lose, and immense future advantages to gain, by following the Texan precedent. Within twenty-four hours after her admission to the Union she would witness a striking and gratifying change in the attitude of the British Foreign Office, which would show itself as eager to invoke a decision by impartial umpires concerning the Guiana frontier, as it did in the matter of the Oregon boundary controversy, when, as George Bancroft noted, it proposed arbitration no fewer than six times. In truth, the mere agitation in Venezuela of the question of annexation to the great American Republic would in all likelihood bring the English Government to terms. One of the last things that Englishmen desire is to have American citizens for neighbors of their lucrative possessions on the mainland of South America and in the Antilles. They are quite sufficiently worried by our proximity to Canada."

Representative T. C. Catchings (Dem.), of Mississippi, touches briefly on a number of topics. With regard to finance, he favors the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of bank-notes rendered safe by adequate regulations. He indicates more radical changes in the following passage:

"The tax on the issues of State banks should be repealed. The repeal, if deemed desirable, might be accompanied by such conditions as would satisfy the public that their notes would be safe and in all respects entitled to credit. The cost of Government bonds is such as to practically preclude the possibility of any material enlargement of the circulation of national banks. Indeed, they have already become little more than banks of discount and deposit. The national banking laws might readily be remodeled so that all of their features that are so objectionable to

many would be eliminated, and their monopolistic tendencies eradicated. This done, the capacity of national banks to serve the people by supplying them with a sound and abundant currency would soon place them beyond the reach of criticism or complaint. . . .

"The gold reserve could then be abolished and the Treasury confined to the simple function of collecting and disbursing the revenues. When conditions required it, gold would still be exported, but the exporter would procure it as best he could, and the operation would neither disturb business nor excite comment."

Representative J. P. Dolliver (Rep.), of Iowa, opposes any attempt at overthrowing our present banking system. He believes in retracing every recent step in the direction of free trade and in devising means to rescue the country from unfavorable business relations which necessitate gold exports. He favors an immediate increase in revenue. Representative G. N. Southwick (Rep.), of New York, says that Republicans will oppose to the bitter end proposals to increase the internal-revenue tax on beer and ale, and favor tariff revision with the view of aiding the Treasury and restoring prosperity to the wage-workers. Representative J. C. Bell (Popul.), of Colorado, is opposed to the "Eastern policy" of high tariff, "sound money," and privileges for the few. Referring to the greenbacks and the drain on the gold reserve, he says:

"This supposed malady can be removed by simply going back to the correct principle and paying all public obligations in any kind of legal-tender money that is most convenient to the Government. The correct principle is followed in France, and in all other governments having more than one kind of legal-tender money, with a perfect success. It does seem that for the past quarter of a century financial legerdemain, that has greatly enriched the money-dealer and impoverished and humiliated the Government, has taken the place of good governmental financiering. Party platforms and political convictions of public men have become as 'erratic as the phantasm of a morning dream.'

"With a Democratic Administration advocating a single gold standard and an unbridled bank currency in the face of the teachings of the party for nearly a century, viz.: 'We declare unqualified hostility to bank-notes . . . because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency,' and with the great Republican Party entrenched in Congress advocating the same ruinous doctrine in the face of the teachings of the patriotic Lincoln, who largely enunciated the original principles of the party, and who unerringly taught that 'if a Government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracts the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime a nation can commit against a people'—we can rely upon no past by which we can safely judge the future."

**Suggestions in the Department Reports.**—There has been a great deal of comment in the press, chiefly of a favorable character, on the recommendations made in the reports submitted by the Secretaries of the Cabinet. Secretary Smith, of the Interior, referring to the Pacific Railroad debt, states that the property is worth more than the first mortgage bonds and suggests that the Government's interests can be protected by taking up these bonds. The credit of the Government, he thinks, would enable it to renew them at three per cent. (instead of six, which they are bearing now), and thus render it easier to collect the debt due on the subsidy bonds. The Secretary is inclined to favor the creation by the Government of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific. The Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, recommends that the size of the standing army should be increased one sixth, and calls for larger appropriations for coast defenses. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, calls for increased naval appropriations, and recommends the building of two new battleships and twelve torpedo-boats. Attorney-General Harmon recommends that appeals in criminal matters (except capital cases) should not be taken to the Supreme Court, and that certain abuses of the writ of habeas corpus should be corrected. We refer elsewhere to the suggestions of Postmaster-General Wilson.

THE able editors in all parts of the country have, by this time, all gone on record to the effect that the President's message is a work of unqualified excellence or of unsurpassed inferiority.—*The Star, Washington.*

## THE SUPREME COURT NOMINATION.

JUDGE RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of the New York Court of Appeals, has been nominated by President Cleveland to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench caused by the death of Justice Jackson. The selection is generally regarded as

an admirable one. Judge Peckham is a brother of Wheeler H. Peckham, whose nomination to an Associate Justiceship was rejected by the Senate, under the leadership of Mr. Hill, less than two years ago. He is fifty-seven years old, and has had considerable training on the bench. He was admitted to practise when very young, and soon became district attorney of Albany county. A few years

JUDGE PECKHAM.

later he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, but resigned after three years' service to accept the office of Judge of Court of Appeals, which he still holds. While he has been an active Democrat, he has not been involved in any factional conflicts, and there is no opposition to him. We give a few press opinions on his nomination:

"The selection of Judge Rufus W. Peckham for the high office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is possibly the very best choice the President could have made within the ranks of his party in this State. He belongs to a family distinguished in the judicial history of New York, his ability is conceded, and his character is without the shadow of a stain."—*The Recorder (Rep.), New York.*

"The President has done well not only in restoring to New York her proper measure of judicial influence and authority, but in nominating to succeed Justice Jackson a man so thoroughly equipped for the place as Judge Peckham. He has learning, experience, and an unblemished character, and the prospect of many years of usefulness on the Supreme Bench."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

"His confirmation will restore to New York the representation on the Supreme Bench at Washington to which the State is entitled and of which it was deprived two years ago. It is a commendable appointment, which shows Mr. Cleveland's regard both for the requirements of the Supreme Court and the interests of the country."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

"The President's choice of a Supreme Court Judge is an admirable one. Judge Peckham is well qualified by character, ability, and temper for service on the bench, and he has now the added advantage of many years' experience as a judge, first of the Supreme Court of this State and later of the Court of Appeals, upon which he now sits. His training has thus been of the very best, and he will enter our highest tribunal with every promise of rendering effective service for a good many years."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

"The nomination of Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States is in every way admirable. As a lawyer of this State, the President is aware of the necessity of putting upon the bench of the highest court a lawyer familiar with the class of business which goes to that court from this State, and which constitutes one of the most important classes of the court's business. . . . The President has very happily averted the only cause of controversy that could have arisen over the retention of a New York lawyer for a place where one is needed. And Judge Peckham is admirably qualified for the place by integrity, by learning, by judicial temper, and by judicial experience."—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*



H. T. after photo

## TILLMAN AND EVANS IN ATLANTA.

SOUTH CAROLINA DAY at the Atlanta Fair was signalized by some striking utterances of Governor Evans and Senator Tillman, who are being severely criticized for turning the celebration into a sectional demonstration and making an attack upon the union principle. Senator Tillman spoke of the "enormous drain" upon the resources of the South involved in the payment of pensions to the Union army veterans. Since 1861, he said, four hundred millions have thus been taken from the South, and the wonder is that she was able to hold such a remarkable fair under conditions so unfavorable. "I don't know," he is further reported as saying, "how much money the North has invested in the South, but it is a tithe compared with the tribute we have been compelled to pay to the United States Government." If the South, he continued, had been given an equal chance, if the tariff had not robbed the farmers, and the finances of the country had not been allowed to concentrate in the hands of a few, there is no conjecturing what the Exposition would have been. Governor Evans expressed the hope that "by the help of God, the South would yet rule this country again," and declared that the only genuine democracy remaining in America is in the heart of the agricultural region of the South.

Some of the Southern papers that are not specially friendly to Governor Evans or Senator Tillman applaud their utterances as timely and appropriate, but most of the papers, North and South, condemn them as sectional and demagogic.

**Not Exponents of Southern Opinion.**—"Both in the speech he made himself yesterday and in the one he dictated Tillman used his old trick of trying to array section against section and class against class. He represented the men of the North who have invested many millions of dollars in the South as being animated by no other motive than the desire to rob our people. We do not suppose that Northern capital has come into the South on benevolent or charitable considerations. It has been invested because the South offered fine opportunities and such transactions have been mutually beneficial.

"The South invites both capital and settlers and is to be built up, not by the Tillmans who denounce those who come in to aid in the development of this region, but by those fair-minded citizens who believe that this is one country and has a common destiny.

"Fortunately for the South, it has only one State under the domination of a vicious demagogue of the Ben Tillman stripe. South Carolina has put him in power and held him up as her leading representative and statesman, and South Carolina will have to make the best of her bargain.

"We pity the old State, but we insist that Tillman must not be considered an exponent of Southern opinion."—*The Journal (Dem.), Atlanta.*

**The Complaints Unjust and Fallacious.**—"By what process of reasoning the speakers established the truth of their declaration that the States paid the pension money is not set forth in the despatches, but the usual argument is the bare statement of the speakers. There is a vague impression among the people that the States contribute only internal-revenue taxes to the funds with which the Government discharges its obligations. If the South has paid \$400,000,000 in whisky and tobacco taxes, it has two industries which are fairly prosperous despite the awful 'incubus' of pensions.

"But it needs no argument to show the injustice of the complaint, to say nothing of the fallacy of the statements. The people of the South do not share the sentiments expressed by Evans and Tillman. It is only to be regretted that the splendid work of the Exposition, in healing old wounds and bringing all sections of the country together, should have been marred by the exhibition of the Governor and the Senator."—*Journal (Rep.), Kansas City.*

**Pertinent and Appropriate Statements of Cold Facts.**—"Some criticism has been evoked by the speeches of Senator Tillman and Governor Evans on Thursday because, as stated 'up to that time all the speeches delivered at the Exposition, whether by Northern or Southern men, have been pitched on the keynote

of fraternity and national unity; 'no one heretofore has uttered a note of sectionalism,' and 'Governor Evans and Senator Tillman struck out on a different line in contrast with what had gone before.' . . . Every word that he said was true, and he confined himself to the mere statement of facts and figures. It was not his fault if the truth did not accord with 'the keynote of fraternity and national unity,' which had been sounded so loudly and so persistently by the sweet singers who preceded him. If the mere statement of the facts was 'a note of sectionalism,' what is to be said of the facts themselves!

The speeches of Senator Tillman, Governor Atkinson, and Governor Evans were wholly pertinent and proper to the occasion in our judgment. Northern newspapers very generally insist at all times that 'the New South,' as they like to call it, has been redeemed from a condition of ignorance, dulness, and sloth by 'Northern enterprise and capital' charitably employed for our benefit. The Exposition itself is very freely cited by them as an illustration of what they have enabled us to accomplish by the use of their money. The Exposition grounds were the proper place certainly to remind them that 'no foreign capital has come here except for profit in lines' tried by native enterprise, and that for every dollar that has come from the North since the war for investment here for profit, the Southern people have sent ten or twenty in pension and tariff taxes to the North for which they get nothing in return. The Senator and the two Governors simply coldly stated cold facts, we repeat. They are not responsible in any degree if the truth does not chime with the song of fraternity and national unity as sung on the Exposition grounds or anywhere else.—*The News and Courier* (Dem.), Charleston.

**Right Time and Place.**—"If Tillman told the truth—and even *The News and Courier* has not the temerity to deny it—no better time or place for its telling could have been selected. His words delivered at the Atlanta Exposition will receive far more attention than would be accorded the same truth told elsewhere. Criticism, even such harsh and unjust criticism as that of the *Atlanta Journal*, will not harm Tillman. He has succeeded in South Carolina politics in spite of—if not because of—such criticism, and it would not be surprising if the same fate attended his career in national politics. Tillman tells plain truths, and, while they may be bitter and unpalatable to some people, there are always many people who are eager to hear them and grateful to those who speak them."—*The Register* (Dem.), Columbia.

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**South Carolina's New Constitution.**—"The Constitutional Convention, in South Carolina, has finished its work and adjourned. The new constitution goes into force without ratification by a popular vote. Among the important clauses which have attracted wide attention are: the electoral qualification, which is expected to disfranchise most of the negroes; the prohibition of the passage of divorce laws or the recognition of the divorce laws of other States; the anti-lynching law; the liquor-dispensary law, etc. The failure to submit the new constitution to the people has provoked considerable criticism in the North. Thus the *New York Evening Post* says: "There is not a State in the North where such a thing would be thought of, because the people would not endure what would now be considered as a usurpation of power by their servants. The feeling would undoubtedly be the same among the whites of the South if new constitutions were summarily declared in operation which took the suffrage from a large proportion of the white voters. As the new qualifications, however, are not designed or expected to disfranchise whites, but only blacks, this method of accomplishing the desired result provokes but little protest from among those who have the means of affecting public opinion. Apparently most of the whites are satisfied to live under a constitution which they have never endorsed, but which accomplishes the main purpose for which a new constitution was desired." The *Philadelphia Telegraph* says it would be gratifying to have an opinion from the Federal Supreme Court on this question, and *The Ledger*, of the same city, remarks: "If this action is to stand, South Carolina will be, indeed, a 'sovereign State,' beyond the usual acceptance of the words."

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"No," continued the emancipated women, "we have no more of those 5 o'clock teas. So many of the ladies used to go home drunk and beat their husbands. Yes."

The new era had dawned chill and gray.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

#### A SENSATIONAL TRIAL AND RECORDER GOFF'S PREDICAMENT.

A DRAMATIC ending to an extraordinary criminal trial was witnessed in this city in the Aub-Langerman case, in the court presided over by Recorder Goff, of Lexow Committee fame. Langerman, a law clerk, had been convicted of a felonious assault upon a young woman named Barbara Aub. Recorder Goff, who presided over the trial, charged the jury in a way which provoked a great deal of adverse criticism in the press. A verdict of guilty was returned. On Monday of last week Langerman was brought before the Recorder for sentence, and everybody expected the imposition of a long term of imprisonment. Motions of arrest of judgment were made and overruled, the Recorder emphatically stating that the evidence clearly and irresistibly established the defendant's guilt. Then to everybody's amazement, instead of passing sentence, the Recorder proceeded to read a confession by Miss Aub that she had committed perjury and that Langerman was not guilty of assault. The confession had been made to Recorder Goff himself in the presence of witnesses, and nobody else knew of the existence of this new evidence. The Recorder explained that, in spite of the conclusiveness, from a legal standpoint, of the evidence against Langerman, he had been harassed by doubts and misgivings, and had decided to make a personal investigation. As a result of several private conferences with Miss Aub, the written confession of perjury was made. The Recorder, while realizing the unprecedented character of the method employed by him, thought that the law and the requirements of justice entitled him to assume the responsibility of discharging Langerman. In doing so, however, he took occasion to denounce the latter in bitter and stinging terms for alleged past offenses similar to that with which he had been falsely accused by Miss Aub, and to accuse him of having led a vicious and wicked life. The press severely assailing Recorder Goff for this treatment of the defendant, and characterizing it as gratuitous and unwarranted by Anglo-Saxon ideas of a court's prerogatives. In many quarters, Recorder Goff is declared to be wholly unfit for his judicial office.

We give a number of comments on the many sensational features of this extraordinary case:

**Recorder Goff's Attitude Should Have Been Apologetic.**—"It would be interesting to know, for purposes of metaphysical and psychological research, just what the 'intimation' or 'inspiration' was that led Recorder Goff to believe that Barbara Aub had not told the truth about her relations with Walter L. S. Langerman, after the Recorder had made a charge to the jury, in which he gave them—and all others who heard or read the charge—to understand that he was confident of the guilt of the man she accused of crime. . . .

"Recorder Goff is a conscientious man, and it seems to be quite within the confines of possibility that a vague consciousness that he had been unduly severe—and being unduly severe in a case like the one under consideration is not a trifling matter—in his charge to the jury may have led him, without being himself aware what the motive was that impelled him, to make further inquiries regarding the guilt of the prisoner before passing sentence upon him.

"Be that as it may, the Recorder was certainly convinced of Langerman's innocence of the charge against him when he was brought to the bar for sentence on Monday. The attitude of the Court in these circumstances should have been one of apology for an almost irreparable injury done a man who, in the eyes of the law, was absolutely innocent. The personality of the prisoner does not enter into the argument at all, so far as the Recorder is concerned. The circumstance that Langerman may be an irredeemably licentious and corrupt debauchee does not affect his guilt on the charge of rape after his innocence has been established—from a legal point of view—any more than if he had been tried for forgery.

"Recorder Goff, as the representative of blind Justice, should not have allowed his personal sentiments concerning the manner of life of the man whom he knew to be innocent of the crime of

which he had been charged to influence his conduct in the slightest degree. And yet the Recorder's manner when Langerman was brought before him was that of a man who had been balked in a matter that lay very close to his heart. His language would lead the unprejudiced observer to believe that he had anticipated great pleasure in sentencing the prisoner to the full term of imprisonment that the law allowed; and that, being deprived of this privilege, he had vented his spleen in an attack—perfectly justifiable elsewhere—upon the prisoner's character."—*The Journal, New York.*

**Langerman the More Decent of the Two Men in Court.**—"Now let us look at the facts and measure them by the rights of the prisoner and by what judges are authorized and not authorized to do. Recorder John W. Goff had no more right to charge Walter L. S. Langerman with a series of unproved offenses—and this proposition is unaffected by whether the offenses can be proved or not—than he had to drag Mayor Strong or the Rev. John Hall or Archbishop Corrigan, or any other man, into his court and set him up as a target for a like harangue. Langerman was free, because innocent. He was as free, if foul, as if pure. As a free man all the court had to do or should have done was to discharge him. To 'jaw' him was an outrage which infacted personal rights and judicial proprieties as much as the Recorder's charges against the defendant implied an infraction of the moral code.

"Bad as Langerman may be, he was a better man in Goff's court yesterday than the head of that court himself was, so far as the decent observance of justice and right in that court was concerned."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

**Methods Repugnant to Our System.**—"Recorder Goff in his dramatic winding up of the Langerman case has disclosed an apparent conviction that they 'do these things better in France.' In other words, he has injected the personality of the judge into the conduct of a criminal case, a thing which the Gallic law contemplates, a thing which the Anglo-Saxon law does not.

"Private conferences with a prosecutrix after verdict, leading to a setting aside of that verdict; denunciations of the moral character of a prisoner after such verdict has been, in intention at least, set aside, are judicial prerogatives which may be, perhaps, safely assumed by a judicial officer whose keen and delicate sense of justice, whose ingrained antipathy to wrongdoing are so approved as in the case of Recorder Goff. But such assumption is not contemplated by the spirit of our laws. Such an assumption by the criminal judiciary generally would threaten the bulwarks of society."—*The Press, New York.*

**Unfit for the Judicial Bench.**—"The verdict of guilt was a natural and almost inevitable consequence of the false and sentimental bias displayed by him [the Recorder]. His extraordinary proceedings subsequent to the trial indicate very plainly that he felt this responsibility, and knew that he would be held to account for it. There appears to be no doubt that the reason influencing him in his unprecedented course in obtaining a confession of perjury from the girl, was that he had received privately evidence prejudicial to her character. He saw that the terrible mistake he had made was bound to be exposed, and he went to work to rectify it for himself before it was too late, by extracting the confession from her.

"For this we are not disposed to blame the Recorder, except so far as to say that he has proved himself to be a man of impulse, of sentimentality, of a defective and unbalanced judgment, and hence utterly unfit for a judicial place. It is no new exposure, for throughout the Lexow investigation he exhibited an incapacity to see or feel the obligations of justice, which made his nomination and election as Recorder nothing less than a public

outrage. In that investigation he showed to every lawyer and to every intelligent man whose sense of justice was unclouded, that wherever Mr. Goff may belong, it is not on the judicial bench. His course in the Langerman case only confirms the judgment which was then formed by everybody capable of drawing and willing to draw the reasonable conclusion, that a lawyer to whom it was possible could not be made magistrate, holding the exalted place and wielding the vast influence of the Recorder, without the degradation of the Court of General Sessions, previously made illustrious among the criminal courts of the world by Frederick Smyth and his distinguished predecessors in the Recordership."—*The Sun, New York.*

**Time to Stop Abuses of Judicial Power.**—"Deplorable as they are, the developments in this extraordinary case will at least serve the timely purpose of directing public attention to unwarranted practises in our criminal courts that call for reform. The theory of our jury system is that the jurors are the judges of the facts and should in no wise be influenced by the bench. They should not even know what the Judge thinks of the innocence or guilt of the accused. Yet how often is it made plain to the jury that the Judge is against the prisoner and even is cooperating with the prosecutor to secure conviction? The injustice and the danger of this tendency are all the greater in view of the fact that the average jury is easily influenced by the known or suspected opinion of the Court.

"The practise, too common, of lecturing and sometimes vilifying a convicted prisoner as a prelude to sentencing him is simply an abuse of judicial power. The function of a criminal judge is to sentence, not to lecture or defame."—*The Herald, New York.*

**For the Stage Rather than the Bench.**—"Recorder Goff certainly produced a dramatic scene by his novel course, but it is a question whether he was morally justified in his unscathing recital of Langerman's record at the very moment when he was about to declare the prisoner's innocence of the crime under consideration. The method employed had its desired effect, but it was rather rough, nevertheless, on the man thus exposed to the Recorder's merciless rebuke. If Mr. Goff regards histrionic effectiveness as the chief thing to be striven after, he should leave the bench and go upon the stage."—*The Journal, Providence.*

#### THE COLORADO GOLD BOOM.

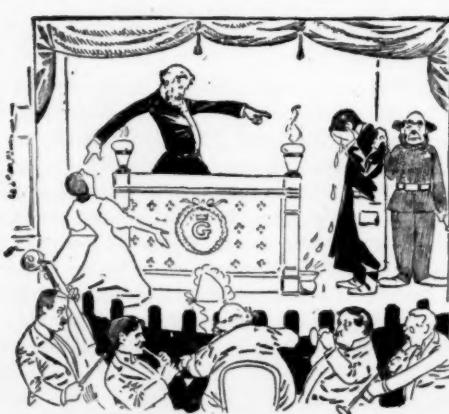
**A**RE we going to have a "Kafir craze" of our own? For the last few weeks reports have been coming from Colorado of opening of new gold-mines and exciting activity in the mining exchanges. The seat of the speculation is Colorado Springs, the nearest large town to the Cripple Creek gold-fields, but there are mining booms in other regions as well. New exchanges are springing up, and the aggregate of stock sales reaches enormous figures, the average sales per day, in the last two weeks, being over a million shares.

The press outside of Colorado generally treats this boom as a "craze," as the Kafir speculation on a small scale, and anticipates a sudden collapse. The Colorado papers, however, deny these statements and assert, on the contrary, that the boom is not artificial, but a natural result of extraordinary yields of gold by both old and new mines. So far the "fever" has not reached the exchanges in the Eastern cities, owing to the distrust of the boomers, but the developments within the next few weeks may change the situation.

**Greatest Gold-Producing Field in the World.**—"While exact figures showing the production of gold in Colorado during 1895 can not be procured for a few weeks to come, all the indications clearly show that the total will not fall under \$20,000,000, and it may considerably exceed that figure. This means an increase of about 100 per cent. as compared with the output of last year, and no other gold-producing section in the world of importance can make a showing that will at all compare with it.

"It may seem rash to predict that the gold product of Colorado in 1895 will be doubled in 1896, but the present indications for such a result are far better than those which prevailed for the increase of the present year at the close of 1894.

"The work of production has only fairly commenced in the



PLAYING TO THE GALLERIES.  
—*The World, New York.*

Cripple Creek district and it will probably increase in something like a geometrical ratio for many years to come. A great deal of the money already taken out there is being put back in the development of new territory known to be as rich as any yet opened up, and very large amounts of outside capital are being invested in new and old mines. With the sole exception of the Witwatersrand, the known gold-bearing territory at Cripple Creek is larger in area than any other in the world, and the extraordinary richness of its ore deposits really entitle it to be regarded as a greater mining district in every way than the Witwatersrand.

"All the other gold-producing camps of the State have increased their output this year, and as fully 90 per cent. of all the gold mines in Colorado are owned within the State, the profits of production, which are in the main very large compared with investment and cost of operation, must add enormously to the stored-up wealth of our own people."

"Taking everything into consideration Colorado is to-day better off than any other State in the Union, and its present prosperity is only an earnest of that which it is certain to enjoy for a great many years to come, no matter how the rest of the country may fare in the mean time."—*The Republican, Denver.*

**A Collapse Inevitable.**—"There is no doubt at all of the extraordinary yield of several new mines recently opened in the Cripple Creek district, but it appears that most of the 'mines' now being traded in do not rise to the dignity even of 'holes in the ground.' The grass-roots are unbroken. The only capital they represent is that invested in driving down stakes enough to give them standing in exchanges where stocks are traded in by professional gamblers and inexperienced valetudinarians from the East and from England."

"Of course this can not go on without reaction, which is liable to leave Colorado in a condition of collapse worse than that of 1893."—*The World, New York.*

**Train-Loads of Gold Every Day.**—"The New York *World* pitches into the 'Cripple Creek mining craze.' It may be crazy to put money into mines which are producing train-loads of gold ore every day, and it may be equally crazy to put money into reasonably good prospects after examination and careful consideration of the indications, but if that sort of thing is crazy we hope the people who buy *The World* will keep out of it and leave it to Coloradans. So far as we are informed, Colorado owners are doing pretty well and will continue to supply the gold worshipers of the East with their yellow idol. We wish the ownership of every gold mine in the State remained here, and believe it will in most cases. Instead of borrowing Eastern money for any purpose, Colorado has the resources to become a commonwealth of capitalists with money to lend."—*The News, Denver.*

**A Mining Boom Highly Detrimental.**—"It is to be hoped that the so-called Cripple Creek gold boom will not cause a very widely extended craze in this country. . . . It will be unfortunate if hungry speculators, weary of the general lack of excitement on change, should succeed in introducing the Cripple Creek paper in the Eastern exchanges."

"A mining boom of that kind would not be good for the country, but highly detrimental. A wild craze for speculative shares would induce thousands to pitch their savings in the bottomless pit of feverish speculation. People would lose their heads under the delusion that in a day they may become rich. Such a mining craze would be a catastrophe for the country, now recovering from the effects of the panic of 1893, and the active promoters of this process of capitalizing wind and whooping up advances day after day mean no good for the people of the United States."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"How far will this Cripple Creek speculative movement spread? It is the hope and desire of the brokers and small investors or traders in Colorado that it will reach Chicago, New York, and even Europe. Stranger things have happened. If the Colorado shares should be listed in Eastern cities, either in existing exchanges or in exchanges established for the purpose, there might be some active trading; but the efforts made to procure a reception of the shares in Chicago and elsewhere have thus far come to nothing."—*The Times, New York.*

WE don't know what sort of cripple Cripple Creek was named for, but "lame ducks" will be the cripples with which its name will soon be associated in financial circles.—*The Democrat, Rochester.*

**Postal Abuses and Reforms.**—Postmaster-General Wilson, in his annual report, refers to a number of important postal problems. He favors an extension of the merit system to higher grades of the service. The demand for an increase of rates on second-class matter is reiterated. The deficit this year is over ten million dollars, but the improvement in business is likely to reduce it next year to \$5,000,000. Mr. Wilson points out that if the free business done by the Post-Office Department for the other branches of the Government were paid for at regular rates, the deficiency would be wiped out. Mr. Wilson does not see why second-class matter, the handling of which costs 8 cents a pound, should be carried at the rate of 1 cent a pound. The press, however, is against the proposal to increase the rate. The Philadelphia *Ledger* states the following objection to it: "It raises the question whether it is not better for the Government to bear it than to cut off the people's means of information. Second-class matter includes newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, when mailed from the office of publication. It thus includes all the regular reading-matter of the people except books, and to increase the postage on it would at once curtail the circulation of these things and lower the standard of general intelligence. An amendment might, perhaps, be made in the way of charging regular rates on the papers now carried free within the counties where they are published, amounting to about one seventh of the whole, since there seems to be no good reason why this distinction should be made; but if the intention is to make the Post-Office Department self-supporting, the best and quickest way to do it would be to abolish the Congressional franking privilege."

**Why Not a Popular Loan?**—Bonds to the extent of nine million dollars are to be issued by the State of New York for the improvement of the canals. In view of the recent success of Philadelphia in placing two popular loans, the New York *Herald* writes as follows with regard to the New York loan: "Why should not this be made, in part at least, a popular loan by issuing bonds of small denomination—say, twenty and fifty dollars—and giving investors of limited means an opportunity to take them? *The Herald* has pointed out the great advantage of a national popular loan both to the Government and to the people. It encourages thrift by affording the masses an opportunity to invest their savings in Government securities and increases the interest of the people in their Government. The same would be true of a State popular loan. By all means small investors should have a chance to secure the new State bonds, and to this end some at least of the bonds should be issued in low denominations. Make it a popular rather than a bankers' loan."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HE has no "Congress on his hands,"  
And no "wild team" is his to check;  
Stamped are his party's steeds,  
And Congress now is on his neck.

—*The Press, New York.*

SPEAKER REED reminds his colleagues that "we are not putting off the harness." Yea, and it will be lucky for the Speaker if when it comes to putting off the harness he can get his neck out of the halter.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

His famous courage has oozed out like Bob Acres'. Instead of a Czar, he recalls the Sultan, hedging this way and that.—*The Post, Pittsburgh.*

#### CLEVELAND'S SOLILOQUY ON 1896.—

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The saddest are these: It may be Ben."

—*Standard Union, Brooklyn.*

ANDY SMART: "Say, papa, are the things that Congressmen say appropriate?" Old Smart: "'Appropriate' is about all they do say."—*The Post, Syracuse.*

THE Sultan has taken to drinking heavily. Poor man! The next thing his whole harem may move to Oklahoma and sue for a divorce.—*The Eagle, Wichita.*

A GREAT many editors in this Republic think that the wheels of Government can run only on their insignificant journals.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

ALMOST everybody in New York is complaining of the cold weather excepting Recorder Goff.—*The Star, Washington.*

TOMMY: "Paw, what does the paper mean by practical Christianity?" Paw: "Practical Christianity is the kind that does not interfere with a man's business."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

THE Democratic nomination is seeking the man, and the man is trying to escape.—*Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

## PADEREWSKI AS PIANIST AND COMPOSER.

MUSICALLY, Paderewski has conquered the Old and the New World. Critics abdicate their function when they speak of him. His art is universally declared perfect, and the only difficulty experienced in writing about him lies in the limited number of adjectives language affords to express his excellence. The public which hears him is never satisfied with applause; it literally raves. Competent writers say that Paderewski has created an absolutely new school of piano-playing, poetic, unique, original. He combines exquisite grace with a marvelous technique, and the whole musical world is wondering wherein the secret of his power resides. In *The Looker-On*, the new musical review (November) Mr. Henry T. Finck, the eminent Wagnerian critic and author, publishes a brief sketch of Paderewski and his art as a pianist and composer. We quote part of the essay, as follows:

"Any one who will examine a few of Mr. Paderewski's programs will see at a glance that Chopin is his favorite; nor is it strange that he should prefer his countryman, whose national Polish melancholy, Slavic rubato, and ravishing tone-colors he brings out as only a Slavic pianist can. Before he came into the concert-world Chopin's music had been played by so many great pianists that it seemed as if it would be as impossible to throw new light on it as on the character of Hamlet; yet he revealed beauties previously unsuspected. Before his arrival Pachmann had made a reputation as a Chopin specialist, and it must be admitted that as an interpreter of the delicate, dainty, brilliant side of Chopin he sometimes equalled Paderewski. But he failed to do justice to the masculine, dramatic, energetic side of Chopin's genius, thus helping to perpetuate the absurd notion that Chopin was always a 'feminine' composer. This misconception has been corrected for all time by Paderewski's performances of the polonaises, sonatas, and scherzos. He brings out the muscular, dramatic side, not by pounding—his sense of tonal beauty is too keen to permit him ever to pound, even in moments of the greatest excitement—but by nervous powers of expression; *his virility is mental rather than muscular*, and the brain is mightier than the arm. He reveals to us all the masculine force, all the stirring scenes, that are embodied in the dwarf pieces of the giant Chopin. When he plays the B-minor sonata it is like a music drama, every moment of absorbing interest.

Paderewski does not play a Chopin ballad; he recites it just as an actor would recite the story which it tells, with dramatic rubato, dwelling on emphatic words and hurrying over others, according to the movement of the story. This is what is meant by *tempo rubato*. Some of Chopin's pupils have said that he advised them to confine the slight changes in pace to the melody, meanwhile preserving strict time with the accompaniment. He may have said that to his pupils, but I decline to believe that he played that way himself. I am convinced that his rubato was more like Wagner's dramatic 'modification of tempo,' which affects the pace of all the parts. Certainly that is the rubato as Liszt understood it, and as Paderewski uses it in playing Liszt, Chopin, Schubert, and, to a less extent, the masters of the classical school. He lingers over bars which have pathos in their melody or harmony, and slightly accelerates his pace in rapid, agitated moments; but he does all this so naturally, so unobtrusively, that one does not consciously notice any change in the pace—it seems the natural movement of the piece.

"One of the lessons taught by the great Polish pianist is that there is no such thing as a cast-iron tempo for any piece, or a

single, invariable correct way of playing it. During his second American season, for instance, he played Chopin's G-major nocturne three times, giving those who heard it each time a chance to marvel at the spontaneity and recreativeness of his playing. It was quite a different piece each time, varying with his moods. The first time it was somewhat prim and 'classical' in spirit, the second time romantic and dreamy, the third time languid and melancholy. This is what distinguishes music from mechanism."

Mr. Finck reviews Paderewski's interpretations of Liszt, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and others, and shows that his playing has revealed new beauties in each of these masters. There are no rules to Paderewski's playing, he obeys "unwritten and unwritable things" which alone "constitute the soul of music and the instinctive command of which distinguishes a genius from a mere musician." Discussing Paderewski as a composer, Mr. Finck writes:

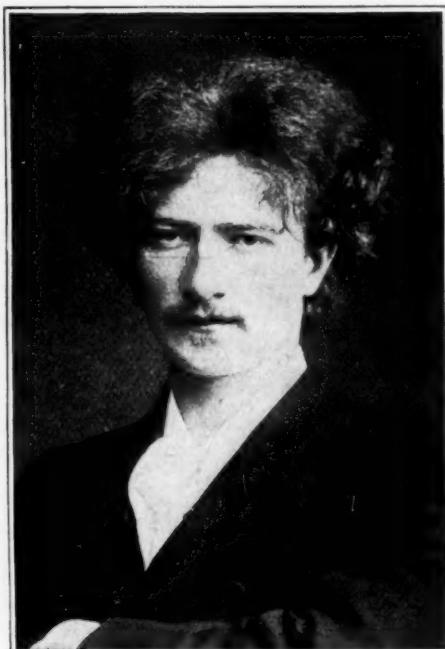
"After all, the greatest pleasure a great pianist can give is when he plays his own compositions. Even when they are not of the highest order they gain a charm from their authoritative and sympathetic interpretation, and when they are of the highest order the combination is irresistible. Creative genius betrays itself infallibly in interpretation as well as in composition, and when the pianist plays his own piece he can give it the charm of an improvisation. All the greatest pianists—Chopin, Liszt, Rubinstein, etc.—were composers as well as virtuosos, and all were at their best in playing their own pieces. Of Paderewski it must be said, as of Chopin, Liszt, and Rubinstein, that great as is his skill as pianist, his creative power is even more remarkable.

"Altho he is a Pole and Chopin his idol, yet his music is not an echo of Chopin's. To a London journalist he once remarked on the subject of Polish music: 'It is almost impossible to write any nowadays. The moment you try to be national, every one cries out that you are imitating Chopin.'

ignace paderewski.  
pin, whereas the truth is that Chopin adopted all the most marked characteristics of our national music so completely that it is impossible not to resemble him in externals, tho your methods and ideas may be absolutely your own.' His music has Chopin's thoroughly idiomatic piano style, but in invention and development it is his own, and it has an individuality as striking as that of Grieg or Dvorák.

"He wrote a set of Polish dances at the early age of seven, but did not publish anything before he was twenty-two. A glance at his three dozen or more piano pieces shows that in form as in spirit they belong to the Polish branch of the modern romantic school. Among them are krakowiaks, mazurkas, polonaises, and other Polish dances, also a caprice, intermezzo, legend, barcarolle, sarabande, elegy, melodies, etc., all of them short pieces such as are characteristic of the romantic school. To the 'classical' form he has paid deference only in his concerto and his sonata for violin and piano, altho even here he avoids the artificiality and interminableness of the 'classical' school. It is to be hoped that he will have the courage to pay no further tribute to the obsolete sonata form, but follow in the footsteps of Chopin and Liszt in composition as he does in playing. In that direction lies the concert music of the future."

THE New York *Herald* has announced the result of its prize contest as follows: For fiction, the first prize, \$10,000, to Julian Hawthorne, for novel entitled "Between Two Fires;" second prize, \$2,000, to Rev. W. C. Blakeman, for novel entitled "The Black Hand;" third prize, \$1,000, to Edith Carpenter (Mrs. B. V. Thomas), for novel entitled "Your Money or Your Life." A prize of \$3,000 to Miss Mollie Elliot Seawell, for novelette entitled "The Sprightly Tale of Marsac." A prize of \$2,000 to Edgar Fawcett, for short story entitled "A Romance of Old New York." The epic poem prize of \$1,000 to "Sangamon" (unknown) for poem entitled "Abraham Lincoln."



IGNACE PADEREWSKI.

## BALZAC—ROMANTICIST OR REALIST?

THE appearance of a new translation of Balzac's novels and stories is hailed by Mr. Maurice Thompson, in *The Independent*, as giving "a fine opportunity for saying another last word about a genius whose amazing performances in the art of fiction have bewildered and misled three generations of critics." It has been the fashion, says Mr. Thompson, to insist upon making Balzac out a realist, and by his works the coarsest naturalism of our day has been measured and justified to the satisfaction of certain of our most influential critics. Further remarking that Balzac gains more and loses more in translation than any other great French writer, and that herein lies the reason for the apparent looseness of criticism touching his romances, Mr. Thompson proceeds:

"So far is Balzac from being a realist, in the general acceptation of the word, that to my mind even Victor Hugo is less a romancer. Balzac deceives his reader at every turn; he makes black appear white; the impossible seems not only possible but inevitable; and by means of overwhelming details his romantic absurdities take on the form of commonplace events."

"There is scarcely one among the many plebeian characters created for the 'Comédie Humaine' which is not actually grotesquer, more extraordinary and romantic, and far thinner-blooded, so to speak, than Jean Valjean. But Balzac certainly made his people seem to be just what he said they were; while you are reading you see them, hear them, can distinguish them by their footfalls, by the rustle of their clothes, the smell of the rank pomade they use, the atrocious leer of their eyes. Yet if you will separate any one of these creations from its setting you will find it a monstrous exaggeration. No such person could exist in ordinary real life. Balzac knew how to express romance in the terms of reality, and it was this knowledge that led him into an excess of trivial details. He was romantic, as nature is, under cover of the accumulated rubbish of commonplace operations, and our realists have taken his faults for his strength."

Mr. Thompson thinks that these faults were due to Balzac's breeding more than to the character of his genius; that Balzac saw that what romance demanded was the strange, the extraordinary, the mysterious life expressed in such a way that it would appear unquestionable, and he knew that what he put in fiction must, to be great, bear the authentic marks of what we call the inevitable. To quote again:

"But it was a great mistake when critics led us into accepting Balzac as a painter of real life through the personages of his romances. He did paint real life in his 'Comédie Humaine,' but it was strictly by means of details extrinsic of his characters, not through the characters themselves, which were all extra-human in some degree. He had a tremendous dramatic power without any trace of the playwright's gift. His creatures spoke and acted for themselves, and yet no other great writer of fiction ever encumbered his *dramatis persona* with such hindering loads of useless baggage. The curious part of it all is that, freed of this baggage, the actors instantly begin to look absurd, or hideous, or comical, or super-spiritual. It is the *entourage* to which the picture owes its effect of photographic truth to real life."

"After all, however, the enduring charm which draws us back again and again to Balzac's romances and holds our imagination with a grip of delight is their incomparable picturesqueness. . . . Most of his romances are monstrous; they will not bear imitation; but they are at the highest reach of French genius in fiction. One Balzac is enough for all time, and one 'Comédie Humaine' is more than enough for all literature; but neither the groveling morals nor the hideous deformities of character so often obtruded in his works, and perhaps in his life as well, can prevent Balzac's fictions from holding a permanent place among the few very greatest products of that half-century of romance which ended when he died."

REFERRING to the recent fire at the publishing house of the Messrs. Unwin, London, *The Westminster Gazette* asks why authors do not insure their manuscripts. It says that a few years ago Mr. P. W. Clayden insured the manuscript of "Rogers and His Contemporaries" at a premium of two shillings sixpence per cent. on the value, which the company allowed him to fix himself. He was protected against risk at his own house, at the publisher's, and at the printer's.

## MARY ANDERSON'S "FIRST APPEARANCE."

MRS. DE NAVARRO (Mary Anderson) has written her autobiography, which is soon to appear under the modest title "A Few Memories." *The Ladies' Home Journal* has secured the privilege of publishing several instalments from advance sheets, and gives the first instalment in its Christmas number. Mrs. de Navarro's account of the circumstances under which she first formed the resolution to become an actress has appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The following is her account of her first appearance on the stage. The chance came to her by accident, when she was "scarcely sixteen." She had been introduced to Barney Macauley, a manager in Louisville, where she was living, by McCullough. She continues:

"One morning, on returning from the old Cathedral after my daily visit, I met Dr. Griffin in front of the manager's house. Neither of us had seen Mr. Macauley since our introduction to him some months before. 'Let us call and ask if he can give me a start,' said I, 'something tells me there may be an opportunity for a first appearance.' He acceded. Mr. Macauley received us cordially and seemed pleased and relieved when Dr. Griffin proposed his giving me a trial at his theater. 'Why,' said he, 'this is luck! You have come to help me out of a difficulty. The star I have this week is playing to such poor business, that unless he gets one good house before the week is out he may be unable to leave the town. To-day is Thursday; now if you could act something on the night after to-morrow! Of course, I will pay you nothing. I will only give you the theater, actors, music, etc., gratis. I am certain that in my way of advertising I could crowd the house for that night. I will furnish you with appropriate costumes; but I fear it is very short notice. Could you act on Saturday night?'

"Could I? Here was my tide, and with my mother's consent I meant to take it at the flood! That had to be gained before an answer could be given. Leaving Dr. Griffin to talk over the rehearsal, etc., I ran through the streets and reached home panting for breath. Tho startled at the suddenness of the offer, my mother gave her full permission. So it was all arranged in a wonderful way! That Thursday was one of the happiest days of my life, filled as it was with brightest hope and anticipation."

The rehearsal was a sad disappointment. The stage was gloomy, the other actors spiteful. "With one blow" all her beautiful ideals were dashed to the ground. The narrative proceeds:

"There had been so many humiliations, such cold, cruel treatment from nearly all the actors, that I dreaded the coming of Saturday, when I should have to encounter their sneering faces again. Still, it did come, and my mother and I found ourselves walking to the theater in the crisp air of a starry winter night. After the sad experience of the day before I was hardly hopeful enough to be nervous. The borrowed robes were quickly donned. They fitted well, with the exception of the white satin train (the first I had ever worn), which threatened every moment to upset me. The art of make-up was unknown to me, and ornaments I had none. When 'Juliet' was called to await her cue, what a transformation in the scene! The actors, in velvets and brocades, were gay and excited; some of them even deigned to give me a condescending nod, while the gloomy stage of the day before was flooded with light, life, and animation. I became feverishly anxious to begin. It was hard to stand still while waiting for the word. At last it came: 'What, ladybird! God forbid!—where's the girl? What, Juliet!' and in a flash I was on the stage, conscious only of a wall of yellow light before me, and a burst of prolonged applause. Curiosity had crowded the house. 'Why, it's little Mamie Anderson. How strange! it's only a few months ago since I saw her rolling a hoop!' etc., etc., were some of the many remarks which, I was afterward told, ran through the audience.

"The early, lighter scenes being uncongenial I hurried them as quickly as possible. Even these were well received by the indulgent audience. But there was enthusiasm in the house when the tragic parts were reached. Flowers and recalls were the order of the evening. While things were so smiling before, they were less satisfactory behind the curtain. The artist who had acted in the play before my birth forgot his words, and I had to prompt him in two important scenes. In the last act, the lamp

that hangs above Juliet as she lies in the tomb, fell, and burned my hands and dress badly, and, to make matters worse, 'Romeo' forgot the dagger with which 'Juliet' was to kill herself, and that unfortunate young person had, in desperation, to despatch herself with a hairpin. But in spite of much disillusion, a burnt hand and arm, and several other accidents, the night was full of success, and I knew that my stage career had begun in earnest."

## ART IN JAPAN.

THE elusive secrets of Japanese art are being searched for somewhat eagerly by Western artists, and while such is the case, it is slightly humorous to note the failure of Japanese artists to reproduce Western effects. The jotting which we here extract from Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's "Notes from a Traveling

Diary" (*The Atlantic*, December) is in itself an exquisite miniature with suggestive comments:

"*KYOTO, April 16.*—The wooden shutters before my little room in the hotel are pushed away, and the morning sun immediately paints upon my *shoji*, across squares of gold light, the perfect sharp shadow of a little peach-tree. No mortal artist—not even a Japanese—could surpass that silhouette! Limned in dark blue again the yellow glow, the marvelous image even



LAFCADIO HEARN.

shows stronger or fainter tones according to the varying distance of the unseen branches outside. It sets me thinking about the possible influence on Japanese art of the use of paper for house-lighting purposes.

"There is certainly nothing absurd in that old Greek story which finds the origin of art in the first untaught attempt to trace upon some wall the outline of a lover's shadow. Very possibly, all sense of art, as well as all sense of the supernatural, had its simple beginnings in the study of shadows. But shadows on *shoji* are so remarkable as to suggest explanation of certain Japanese faculties of drawing by no means primitive, but developed beyond all parallel, and otherwise difficult to account for. Of course, the quality of a Japanese paper, which takes shadows better than any frosted glass, must be considered, and also the character of the shadows themselves. Western vegetation, for example, could scarcely furnish silhouettes so gracious as those of Japanese garden trees, all trained by centuries of caressing care to look as lovely as nature allows."

Mr. Hearn visited the National Exhibition, held at Kyoto, and says that the weakest part of the art display was that devoted to oil-painting in the European manner. He knows no reason why the Japanese should not be able to paint wonderfully in oil by following their own particular methods of artistic expression, but observes that their attempts to follow Western methods have risen even to mediocrity only in studies requiring very realistic treatment. Ideal work in oil, according to Western canons of art, seems to be out of their reach. Perhaps, he suggests, they may yet discover for themselves a new gateway to the beautiful, even through oil-painting, by adaptation of the method to the particular needs of the race genius, but he thinks there is as yet no sign of such a tendency. We quote some of his Exhibition notes, as follows:

"A canvas representing a perfectly naked woman looking at herself in a very large mirror created a disagreeable impression.

The Japanese press had been requesting the removal of the piece, and uttering comments not flattering to Western art ideas. Nevertheless, the canvas was by a Japanese painter of some repute. It was rather boldly priced at three thousand dollars.

"I stood near the painting for a while to observe its effect upon the people—peasants by a huge majority. They would stare at it, laugh scornfully, utter some contemptuous phrase, and turn away to examine the *kakemono*, which were really far more worthy of notice, tho offered at prices ranging only from ten to fifty yen. The comments were leveled chiefly at 'foreign' ideas of good taste (the figure having been painted with a European head). None seemed to consider the thing as a Japanese work. Had it represented a Japanese woman, I doubt whether the crowd would have even tolerated its existence.

"Now all this scorn for the picture itself was just. There was nothing ideal in the work. It was simply the representation of a naked woman doing what no woman could like to be seen doing. And a picture of a mere naked woman, however well executed, is never art, if art means idealism. The realism of the thing was its offensiveness. Ideal nakedness may be divine—the most godly of all human dreams of the superhuman. But a naked person is not divine at all. Ideal nudity needs no girdle, because the charm is of lines too beautiful to be veiled or broken. The living real human body has no such divine geometry. Question: Is an artist justified in creating nakedness for its own sake, unless he can divest that nakedness of every trace of the real and personal?

"There is a Buddhist text which truly declares that he alone is wise who can see things without their individuality. And it is this Buddhist way of seeing which makes the greatness of the true Japanese art."

## EDITORSHIP AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

SINCE about the middle of the nineteenth century, up to which time refined and educated people with traditions of culture at their backs hesitated at allowing a gentlewoman to work for money, the point of view has been rapidly changing, until to-day the women who step into the market on equal terms with those they meet there are held in high esteem. We are reminded of this fact by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, who, writing for *The Forum*, recalls the not remote period when besides teaching, sewing, and keeping a boarding-house no other professions were open for women of refinement. She also calls to mind the courtesies, now no longer gallantly observed, which were shown the women of that day, and while she admits that in the hot competitions of our period we have lost something very precious and very beautiful in the decline of reverence once general in the relations of men and women, yet she is sure that we have gained a counterbalancing good. All this by way of leading up to what she has to say about woman's fitness for the editorial chair, concerning which she says, in part:

"Editorship presents a most inviting opportunity to the woman who dares to undertake its duties and fulfil its arduous exactions. Strenuous in obligation, unremitting in requirement, peremptory in the taskmaster-taking of tolls from body and mind, bristling with difficulties, and beset with drudgeries, it nevertheless repays the worker in multiplied measure. The qualities inherited from generations of grandmothers and great-grandmothers who were proficient in housekeeping and sewing and teaching, and who to these added a royal acceptance of homage, stand the modern woman editor firmly in stead when she enters upon her kingdom. In truth it is a kingdom worth ruling, tho its simple motto must ever be the trenchant one, 'I serve.'

"Invincible patience, continual attention to details, tireless self-sacrifice, an intuitive vicarious consciousness, power of syn-

(Courtesy of *The Christian Herald*.)

thesis, power of analysis, tranquil impartiality, keen discrimination, a habit of surveying both sides of a question—are indispensable parts of a woman editor's outfit for her position. She must put herself in another's place. She must also inexorably hold her own. With gentleness, suavity, and tact she must learn to say No as if she were saying Yes—so graciously that the denied shall be conciliated. She must have the courage of her opinions, particularly when some transient accident lifts into prominence and passion themes which are not vital, or that can not be settled by sudden acclamation. Many questions arise which are enthusiastically pressed and urged on the public by a few interested persons, until a flame of apparent zeal blazes furiously. The real plain public, on whom we fall back for ultimate settlements of questions affecting the weal of all, are not stirred. The editor must know how to act in such a crisis—must, above everything, be true to what she deems the highest good. The personality of the woman seeking editorship, if not winning, should at least be impressive. She must needs be intellectual, receptive, alert, sympathetic; in touch with issues of current thought and action, and with drifts of current enterprise and discovery. As for her body, it must fitly sheathe so vital and so dominant a soul. Steel and india-rubber are not too strong or too flexible for the physical make-up of the woman in this case, who, if she would not wear out prematurely, must also know how to rest and when to rest, and what to gain by recreation and exercise."

#### A VICTORIAN ANTHOLOGY.

WE speak of Queen Anne's time and of the Georgian Period, and we have epochs within periods; but we say the Age of Pericles, the Augustan Age, the Elizabethan Age; and, says Mr. Stedman in the Introduction to his "Victorian Anthology" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), "it is not beyond conjecture that posterity may award the master epithet to the time of Carlyle and Froude, of Mill and Spencer and Darwin, of Dickens, Thackeray, and their successors, of Tennyson and Browning." The adjective was unfamiliar, if it had been employed at all, when Mr. Stedman used it in the title of a magazine article in 1873. It is now as well in use as "Elizabethan" or "Georgian." It is remarkable that this appellation should have awaited the summons of an American's voice, and that the standard critical estimate of the poets of this reign, supplemented by a comprehensive anthology of their work, should have awaited the hands of the same.

Mr. R. H. Stoddard speaks as follows of "A Victorian Anthology," in a critical notice of the work:

"Mr. Stedman's object, while it resembled that of his predecessors and fellow laborers in the intention of collecting the most poetical poems in the language, differed from them in that instead of merely representing poets, it was designed to represent the poetry of the period in which they flourished, and which they helped to illustrate, consciously or unconsciously, each in his own fashion, the period in question being that included in the reign of Queen Victoria, whose name will probably attach hereafter in literary history to the literature which was produced therein, as the name of Elizabeth now attaches to the literature which was produced in her reign, the era of Victoria flowing as naturally from the historic pen as the reign of Queen Anne, or the age of Elizabeth. No editor before Mr. Stedman ever undertook to include in a single anthology the poetry of a whole period, and as no period in English history was ever so prolific in poetry as this, the magnitude of his task may be imagined, for only those who are familiar with it can possibly know its extent, the variety of forms which it has assumed, and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of accurately classifying some of these forms."

*The Dial* says:

"When Mr. Stedman published his 'Victorian Poets,' in 1875 he brought abundant and convincing logic to the support of the faith that was in us of the belief that we were nearing the close of a literary epoch as well marked and as distinctly characterized as any that had preceded it in our history. Now, at a date twenty years removed, the same skilful hand gives us a 'Victorian

Anthology' which confirms the earlier impression, and leaves us with a deepened sense of the richness in poetical material and inspiration of the period in which our fortunate lot has been cast. . . . We may well be proud as a nation that such a work for English poetry should have been left for an American to perform."

**Which is Our National Song?**—The recent death of Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of "America," caused the *Philadelphia Record* to ask: "What is the distinctive national anthem of the United States?" In reply to its own query this paper says: "It can not be said to be 'America,' popular as is that religious-spirited hymn, breathing the Puritanical zeal of the Pilgrim Fathers. In the first place, 'America' was written to the tune of 'God Save the King.' Neither can it be 'Yankee Doodle,' for a similar reason. That galloping song was written about 1755 by Dr. Shuckburgh, an English army surgeon, and it was originally entitled 'The Yankee's Return from Camp.' It was sung later by the British redcoats in derision of the Continental soldiers, but was accepted by them as the Netherlands patriots adopted the opprobrious nickname of 'Beggars' (*Les Gueux*). To-day Uncle Sam may be proud of his Yankee Doodle's feather. He stuck it in his hat to stick. The only two distinctive American national tunes are those of 'Hail Columbia' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The first (written by Joseph Hopkinson, a Philadelphia lawyer) was set to an air originally known as 'The President's March.' Its music has saved the inferior words wedded to it. Both the music and words of Francis Scott Key's sparkling ode thrill one, however, and enhance each other's beauty. That is the American national anthem *par excellence*. Nevertheless, without counting Dr. Smith's grammarless and slightly faulty 'America' or any of the numerous flag songs of Drake and the rest, we have also Sidney Lanier's 'Psalm of the West,' Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode,' Emerson's 'Concord Hymn,' and George Edward Woodberry's 'My Country' as grand utterances of national patriotism."

#### NOTES.

IN a critical notice of "Vailima Letters," *The Athenaeum* says: "It were idle to deny that this book is a disappointment. That it contains charming glimpses of a fascinating personality, that it throws valuable light upon Stevenson's processes of work and self-criticism, that it has bits of color as vivid and passages of reflection as manly as we can find elsewhere in Stevenson, may be ungrudgingly allowed. But all this is buried in most trivial and uninteresting details of practical life and business, and even proofreading, which require all one's reverence for Stevenson to wade through. Mr. Colvin was scarcely well advised to print all Stevenson's letters to him of recent years practically at full length. Materials for a book are here, detailing Stevenson's life at Apia during the last five years of his life. But materials do not make a book. In the passage on p. 200 which Mr. Colvin quotes as his warrant for reproduction of these letters, Stevenson put it: 'This diary of mine to you would make good pickings after I am dead, and a man could make some kind of a book out of it without much trouble.' Mr. Colvin has not done much in the way of picking and choosing. Barring a note here and there, and an omission at times, and a few admirable pages of preface and conclusion, he has printed the letters pretty much as he received them."

SPEAKING of the morality of the late Alexandre Dumas, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* says: "When one remembers that the inspiration of 'Camille' was its author's admiration for the good and generous traits he recognized in the character of an unfortunate woman, with whom his own personal relations were unquestionably pure, we can believe, as his French contemporaries believe, that Dumas's constant championship of fallen womanhood, his constant protests against what he conceives to be the injustice of society toward such unfortunates as Marguerite Gautier and Denise, were the outcome not of a vicious nature, but of a mind trained to look below the surface and back of the present when forming its judgments and of a generous and sympathetic heart. It should not be forgotten, in this consideration, that the doors of the French Academy flew open for Dumas and that the French Academy does not easily excuse immorality, as some very famous French writers, Emil Zola and the author of 'Madeleine de Maupin' among them, have had good reason to know."

*The Westminster Gazette* says: "In 'The Gillmans of Highgate,' by A. W. Gillman, a 'chapter' just published from a larger history of the family, now in preparation, special reference is made to an inaccurate statement by some of Coleridge's biographers. Concerning the opium-habit, De Quincey said that 'Coleridge never conquered his evil habit,' and others have alleged that down to his death he continued to obtain, by the doctor's boy, supplies of laudanum surreptitiously from a chemist in the Tottenham-Court-road. Mr. Gillman's assurance was, however, that the habit was overcome; and the boy—Mr. Thomas Taylor, now one of the oldest inhabitants of Highgate—states 'that he never procured any opium for Mr. Coleridge, nor did he ever hear of his alleged habit of taking it, but,' he added, 'he was a great consumer of snuff, and I used to bring him a pound of "Irish blackguard" (his favorite snuff) at a time, with which he smothered himself.'"

## SCIENCE.

## ALCOHOL AS A POISON.

**A**T the last meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science Dr. Tison read an interesting paper upon chronic alcoholism, its causes and its treatment. In this paper he treats alcohol as a poison, pure and simple, of which moderate doses, as in the case of other poisons, may be taken without toxic effects, but which is none the less a poison. He shows chemically that it is only the least poisonous of a group of alcohols which are not used as beverages, but which occur as impurities in many alcoholic drinks, thus increasing their injurious effects. We translate below an abstract of Dr. Tison's article that appears in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 12). The author begins by laying down the following propositions:

"1. The alcohol of wine—ethylic alcohol—is a poison of which the toxic or mortal dose is 8 grams to the kilogram [8 to the 1,000 by weight].

"2. This toxicity is increased by mixture with other alcohols, which are more poisonous as their molecular weight is greater. This is shown by the following table, which sums up the researches of Dujardin-Beaumetz and Audigé:

Ethylic alcohol kills in the proportion of	8.00	grams to the kilogram.
Propylie " " "	3.80	" "
Butylic " " "	2.00	" "
Amylic " " "	1.40 to 1.70	" "

"3. Rabuteau has already shown, before the preceding investigations, that the poisonousness of the alcohols increases with their boiling-point, which fact he illustrates by the following table:

Ethylic alcohol boils at 78° C.; inoffensive in moderate doses.
Isopropylie alcohol boils at 85° C.; slightly active.
Propylie alcohol boils at 97° C.; more active.
Ordinary butylic alcohol boils at 102° C.; poisonous.
Normal butylic alcohol boils at 118° C.; more poisonous.
Secondary amylic alcohol boils at 120° C.; much more poisonous.
Amylic alcohol boils at 132° C.; very poisonous.

"4. The toxicity of alcohol is also increased by the various essences and the bouquets that occur naturally with it or are added to it, such as the essences of absinthe or of anise, furfural, salicylic acid, etc.

"5. Alcohol causes great troubles in the system, of which the principal are as follows:

"The stomach is inflamed or irritated by alcohol, causing gastritis and ending in the atrophy of the pepsin glands and greater secretion of mucus, which produces the acidity so familiar to drinkers. At first alcohol favors steatosis of the tissues [fatty degeneration], whence the stoutness of certain drinkers in early stages of their course.

"From the stomach, the alcohol passes into the intestines, whose injuries have been less studied. It is here that it is in great part absorbed by the ramifications of the portal vein, which carry it to the liver, where it produces the changes known under the name of cirrhosis, among which are cirrhosis of the veins, Laennec's cirrhosis, which brings on dropsy of the peritoneum and the cachexia, and the biliary cirrhosis of Hanot, as well as the mixed cirrhoses, which often lead quickly to death. . . .

"The elimination of the alcohol by the lungs produces a predisposition to special pulmonary tuberculosis, which is distinguished from hereditary tuberculosis by the epoch of its appearance, after the thirty-fifth year, by its attacking first the apex of the right lung at the rear, by its development, etc. The mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis has increased since the greater frequency of alcoholism. . . .

"But it is especially on the nervous system that alcohol chiefly exerts its destructive force, leading ultimately to mental alienation. It is a well-attested fact that the insane asylums contain from one third to one half of alcoholic patients.

"Alcohol acts also on the reproductive functions, so that the posterity of an alcoholic does not live long, or is subject to all sorts of weaknesses or maladies, nervous or mental.

"Alcohol entails also social consequences, such as loss of work, quarrels, fights, wounds, crimes, murders, suicides, etc., and, as a result, the great expenses of police, of justice, of hospitals, of prisons. M. Richard has even calculated that the public ex-

penses necessitated by the evils of alcohol are larger than the products of the duties on imports.

"M. Tison concludes that alcoholism is a social evil and a social plague, which, consequently, demands a social treatment; for medical treatment can be applied only to a small number of alcoholics who are willing to be cured. For these are recommended alkaline waters, milk, laudanum, and strychnine, but above all they must completely abstain from the poison that has brought on their malady.

"As to inveterate alcoholics, who do not wish to give up their fatal passion, there is nothing to do but to shut them up in special houses where they can be treated like the inmates of a hospital; these houses are not, properly speaking, insane asylums. They may be built on the model of those that already exist in America, England, Switzerland, and Germany.

"To this special treatment must be added governmental action, that of charitable institutions, and specially that of instructors, professors, and ministers of religion. Every one of these ought to teach the injuriousness of alcohol and seek to mitigate it, for it is of the highest importance that the race should be robust and free from weak members.

"M. Tison concludes that these means would have greater influence than the diminution of saloons (as in Switzerland) and the increase of license fees."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE GAS-ENGINE IN ELECTRICAL PROPULSION.

**A**T the request of the officers and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who, like all other wide-awake railroad men, have been looking into the possibilities of electric traction, Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., the eminent electrician, recently submitted a paper on the subject in which he suggests that the solution of the whole question may lie in the employment of the gas-engine instead of the steam-engine as a prime mover. Says Mr. Westinghouse:

"A strong argument heretofore used against the adoption of the electric system for main lines has been due to the fact that the investment required to make the change would be heavy, without materially decreasing the consumption of fuel and other costs of operation, an objection which it is believed can be met by the development and use of gas-engines of large sizes, instead of steam-engines, for the generation of the electric current.

"During the past twenty-five years gas-engines of small sizes have been manufactured by the thousands, and some of 350 horse-power have already been made abroad, the manufacturers of which are willing to guarantee a consumption of fuel not exceeding three quarters of a pound of coal per horse-power, when the gas is obtained by means of gas producers of the character commonly employed in iron and steel mills. Taking into consideration the various losses, a locomotive consumes on an average eight times as much coal as would be required to operate a properly constructed gas-engine. . . .

"An intimate connection with the gas and electrical engine business for over ten years, and a constant study of those subjects, have led to the conclusion that gas-engines of large power and of greater economy than those above referred to can now be manufactured, and their manufacture in a large way has only to be brought about to create new conditions of the utmost importance to railroad properties."

After quoting these paragraphs with approval, *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, November 23, remarks upon them as follows:

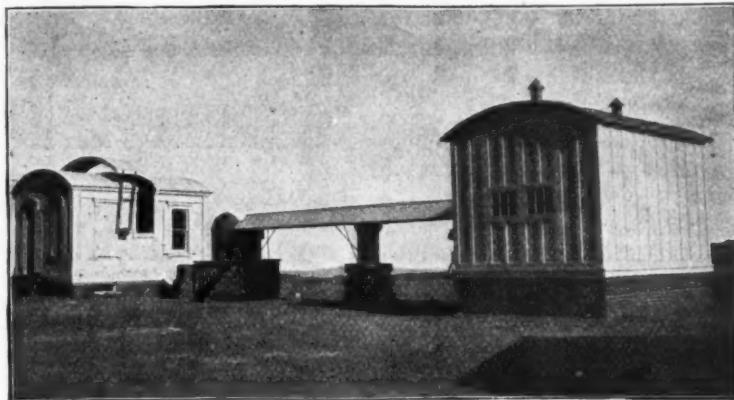
"This opinion comes with especial weight from an engineer who has made the steam motor an especial study, who has devised special types of engines, and is now engaged in the manufacture of those engines on a large scale. Mr. Westinghouse has further emphasized his belief in the gas-engine by making arrangements to develop those motors and to engage in their manufacture, which is a strong practical testimony to the sincerity of his convictions."

ACCORDING to German authority, a new and excellent liquid glue is made by dissolving gelatin in a solution of chloral hydrate in water. Ordinary glue may replace the gelatin for ordinary use. This cement is said to dry quickly, to have great adhesiveness, and to remain unchanged indefinitely.

## SUN-PHOTOGRAPHY AT LICK OBSERVATORY.

SOME of the very fine work in solar photography that is now being done at the Lick Observatory is described by C. D. Perrine in an article (*The Photographic Times*, December), from which we quote a few descriptive paragraphs, beginning with an account of the apparatus that is used:

"The telescope is especially constructed for photographic observations of the sun, and is technically known as a 'Horizontal

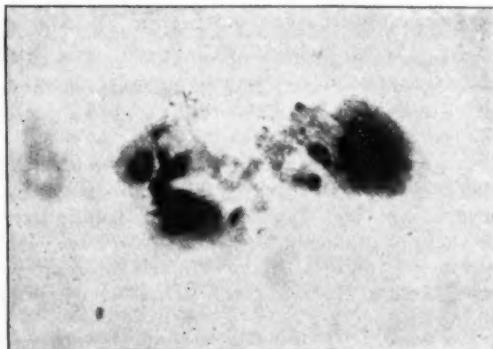


THE PHOTO-HELIOPHAPH.

(These illustrations are used by courtesy of *The Photographic Times*.)

Photoheliograph.' Instead of pointing this telescope at the object to be observed, as is the case in the more usual forms, the tube is fixed in a horizontal position north and south, the objective being placed at the north end of the tube. This objective (5 inches in diameter) is ground so as to bring to a focus the rays which most strongly affect the photographic plate, as in the lenses for an ordinary photographic camera. The photographic focal length of this lens is a trifle under 40 feet, which gives an image of the sun about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. A little over 2 feet to the north of the objective is placed the 'heliostat' for reflecting the rays from the sun to the object-glass. The heliostat consists of a plane glass mirror mounted at the lower extremity of an axis, which is parallel to the earth's. The mirror is so pivoted as to revolve about a second axis, perpendicular to the polar axis, which permits of its adjustment to the sun's declination, and when so adjusted is made to follow the diurnal motion of the sun by clockwork which revolves the polar axis. In this way the earth's motion is neutralized and the reflected rays kept in a horizontal direction.

"The reflecting mirror consists of a circular glass plate  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, slightly wedge-shaped, one surface of which is ground accurately flat. This surface is figured with as much care as an objective, for upon its ability to reflect properly the rays which fall upon it depends the perfection of the resulting



SUN-SPOTS VISIBLE AUGUST 8, 1893.

image. This reflector is used plain, without any silver film to increase its reflective power."

In the illustration the photographic house is at the right, and the tube may be seen extending horizontally to the left, the objective being mounted at its end, while the heliostat is mounted still further to the left, its axis being elevated toward the pole.

The focus of the instrument is within the dark room, where a metal frame on a brick pier holds the sensitive plate. This arrangement is particularly well adapted for photographing sun spots and fine work has been done with it, as the accompanying specimens show. Says Mr. Perrine:

"The greatest enemy to sharp definition in this work, which is also the general enemy to all astronomical observations, is our own atmosphere. The mixing of currents of air of varying densities, causes a blurring of the outlines and finer detail, which can not be gotten rid of entirely by short exposures. When the images are sharp and clear it is possible to bring out much of the detail by enlarging the original negatives in a camera. With one exception all of the illustrations of spot groups accompanying this article have been enlarged  $3\frac{1}{4}$  diameters. . . . The earth on the same scale as these enlargements of spots would be represented by a disk about  $\frac{1}{6}$  inch in diameter. In looking at the immense body of the sun we are apt to forget the real size of the spots. Such a comparison shows us that most of the sun spots are much larger than the earth."

The article closes with a few items of interesting information about these great disturbances of the solar atmosphere:

"Observations show that the spots do not remain fixed in one place on the sun's disk, but that they all, in common, have a motion across the disk, indicating a complete rotation of the solar body in about  $25\frac{1}{2}$  of our days. This rotation causes the spots to travel slowly across the disk and to disappear on the western limb. If they are sufficiently persistent they reappear again at the eastern limb in about 14 days. It is these successive appearances, after having made a revolution, that are shown in



SUN-SPOTS VISIBLE AUGUST 13, 1895.

the group of 1893 spots. Further observations have shown that the axis on which the sun revolves is nearly perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit about the sun.

"One of the most important facts concerning the spots is that of the general period of their waxing and waning which Schwabe of Dessau noted in his long series of observations, and which has been amply verified since. This period is not of uniform length, but averages about 11 years, and is the interval from one maximum to the next, between which there is a minimum when the number and size of spots decrease until for days and weeks not a spot may be visible.

"As already stated, the sun's surface is in a state of constant, and for the most part very rapid, change, and this element of uncertainty lends added interest to problems connected with the central body of our system, and at the same time prevents their earlier solution."



SUN-SPOTS VISIBLE AUGUST 22, 1894.

## IS THE PROBLEM OF COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHY SOLVED?

IT is by no means uncommon to hear this question answered in the affirmative. But, as we pointed out recently in this column, many processes commonly referred to in the newspapers under this head are not, properly speaking, photography in colors at all, the color being obtained by means independent of or subsequent to the taking of the photograph. The statement that color-photography is an accomplished fact has been so often repeated, however, that the editor of *The American Journal of Photography*, Julius F. Sachse, protests against it in a leading article in his November issue. We quote below his main points:

"Among the hackneyed subjects that form the stock in trade of the sensational journalism of the present day, none is more frequently called upon for duty than the announcement that color-photography is now an accomplished fact, and that Mr. So-and-So or Dr. This-and-That lately demonstrated the fact before the Solar Tripod Club, or that Professor Gotitall was awarded a premium of a million lire for his experiments before the Imperial Academy, and so on. It is always the same old story, only that the names and locality are varied occasionally. So common has the announcement become of late, especially in the 'Sunday papers,' that persons who have any knowledge of photography pass it over without further notice."

As an illustration of the fact that this exaggerated form of statement has been taken up even by technical journals, Mr. Sachse proceeds to quote as follows from a photographic contemporary:

"The dream of Daguerre is at last realized. Both he and his partner-inventor, Nicéphore Niépce, wasted the best portion of their lives in the vain endeavor to fix the beautiful colors of nature seen on the ground-glass of the camera. . . . The problem has at last been solved, and what was considered impossible but so few years ago, is now in practical use."

"Now this startling announcement certainly sounds very well, but who is the inventor and where are specimens to be seen? Has a company been formed as yet to work the process commercially; if so, where can any stock be had and at what figure? Would the inventors or controllers of the process be willing to let a few members of the photographic press in on the ground floor? All of which are pertinent questions in view of the great value of the heralded discovery. . . .

"Now what are the facts of the case? How much foundation is there in the above positive statement? Not a particle, so far as the solving of the color problem is concerned.

"As a matter of fact we are as far from solving the problem of color-photography (or, to be properly understood, the permanent fixation of the image as it appears in its concentrated color on the focusing screen) as we were the first day when Daguerre demonstrated his process, on August 19, 1839. Now why deliberately attempt to deceive the public? A photographic periodical should be the last to stoop to such unwarranted statements. . . .

"Triple projections by aid of a lantern are by no means 'color-photography,' and even in the best of these the colors are a great way 'off,' and it is a disputed question whether the same view can be projected twice in succession with the same shadings of color. Then the triple impressions made with three tints on the printing-press is certainly not 'color-photography.' It is chromotypography pure and simple, no matter what fancy name is given to it. Then again there are certain difficulties that present themselves to the color printer with our present inks that are hard to overcome. No matter how great care is taken either in the preliminary photographic work or, in the presswork, so uncertain and accidental are the results obtained by this three-color process, that according to the best judges, only about one out of a thousand impressions meets all the requirements of a faithful reproduction of the original colors. . . .

"A few words on the Lippmann process.\* Interesting as his results may be to the scientist, plates that have to be viewed through a prism to obtain any idea of color, and then either complementary or inferential, is by no means color-photography. A diligent search by the writer in Paris, London, and Germany failed to bring to light either a specimen or even a living witness

who was willing to declare that he had seen a 'Lippmann' specimen that came anywhere near fulfilling the requirements of color-photography.

"No; the color problem is by no means solved, nor is the solution of the problem even in sight."

## TEA AND COFFEE DRUNKARDS.

WE have quoted several extracts recently illustrating the conclusion that many medical men are fast reaching regarding tea and coffee, which is well expressed by *Modern Medicine* when it asserts that "tea and coffee are medicines, not foods, and, if used at all, should be used as drugs in definite and carefully prescribed doses, and not as common beverages." We quote from an article in the magazine just mentioned some facts that go far to uphold this view:

"An eminent Chicago physician recently remarked to the writer, 'Thousands of persons are unconsciously suffering from the pernicious effects of the use of tea and coffee.' The investigations made by Morton, of Brooklyn, and a number of other neurologists have clearly shown that the use of tea and coffee often develops a special form of neurasthenic symptoms which are evidently the result of chronic poisoning. Dr. Arlinge, an English physician, reported, a number of years ago, that there were thousands of tea-drinkers in the British Islands. An Australian physician has made the same observation with reference to the people of Australia. Dr. Kimball, an intelligent practitioner of New Hampshire, reported an epidemic of a strange neurosis among the factory girls employed in a large factory of which he had the medical supervision, which upon thorough investigation was shown to be due to tea-chewing, which had become almost universal among the girls. Many of them were disabled from duty by strange mental and choreic symptoms, but they had become so addicted to tea-chewing that it was found necessary to subject them to a most careful examination each day, when they entered the factory, to prevent their continuing the habit. Two young women were arrested in Boston, a few years ago, for being drunk and disorderly. On investigation it was proven that they had taken no alcoholic liquors of any sort, but were addicted to tea-chewing.

"Professor Virchow, of Berlin, is credited with saying: 'We have at last arrived at the truth that caffein (the active principle of tea and coffee) is nothing more nor less than a strong stimulant, and, taken in large quantities, a poison, like brandy.' Roberts, of England, has shown the pernicious effect of tea and coffee upon both starch digestion and the digestion of proteids."

The latest study of the subject, and a most careful one, has been made by two French physicians, Drs. Gasne and Gilles de Tourette, whose report on the subject to the Society of the Hospitals of Paris describe at great length and in detail the symptoms of what they term "chronic intoxication" by coffee. We quote a few paragraphs from a translation in *The Medical Week*:

"Caffeic dyspepsia resembles closely alcoholic gastritis, being characterized by phlegm in the morning, pain in the epigastric region, with radiation toward the back, coated tongue, distaste for solid food, etc. . . .

"The most important symptoms, however, involve the nervous system; there is insomnia, or sleep is accompanied by frightful dreams; when the patient stands upright he suffers from a sensation of emptiness of the head, and frequently from vertigo. . . .

"In addition to the muscles of the calf and thigh are affected by painful attacks of cramp, especially at night, which contribute toward making sleep impossible."

The authors add that with cessation of the use of coffee the symptoms subside, being much less persistent than those of alcohol-poisoning.

ACCORDING to *The Journal of Hygiene*, consumptives have been recently treated by feeding them with peanuts, with very favorable results. The physician who used the treatment reports: "The peanut was long known as an excellent fat-producer, and much more agreeable than rancid shark-oil that oftentimes is sold for cod-liver oil. While not all can digest peanuts, a great many even with feeble digestion eat them without discomfort. It beats the Koch lymph and is the most satisfactory treatment I have ever tried for these diseases."

\* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, vol. x., p. 285.

## WHAT IS AN ALLOY?

THE substances obtained by adding one metal to another have long puzzled scientists. They are in universal use, including such well-known materials as brass, bronze, and type-metal; and, in fact, they embrace also most metallic substances used in the arts, for a chemically pure metal is a rarity. The gold of our coins and the silver of our forks and spoons are really alloys with baser metals. Are these substances chemical compounds or are they mere mixtures? Science can scarcely say: some appear to be the one, some the other, while others still appear to be neither, or both, or to occupy a middle ground between the two. In a recent lecture on "The Nature of Alloys," a report of which we quote, in part from *Industries and Iron* (November 8), Mr. McMillan, the English metallurgist, tells us of the latest discoveries and speculations on this subject. Says the report:

"Beginning with pure metals, he showed that the addition of mere traces of foreign substances may seriously impair the working properties of a material; and that the effect could be understood of the eutectic alloy that would be formed in such a case had unsatisfactory properties, for it would then often happen that the resulting metal would be interpenetrated throughout by a mesh of bad material, which would thus communicate its character to the whole mass. But the influence of traces of different impurities singly was very variable, a few actually improving the material, while most of them caused deterioration. An attempt had been made to connect these effects with the relative volumes of the atoms of the elements taking part, those impurities which had larger atoms than had the original metal often causing deterioration, and those with smaller atoms giving either no effect or else a good one. Proceeding then to series of alloys, he showed, by means of tables and curves, that the results of adding increasing quantities of one metal to another were very variable. Thus, in brass, the addition of zinc to pure copper at first caused a somewhat irregular rise in the strength of the copper, until 20 per cent. of zinc had been introduced; then there was a slight falling-off until the alloy of 30 zinc and 70 copper was reached. This was followed by a rapid increase in strength, and the maximum was obtained with the mixture of 42 of zinc and 58 of copper, and, after this, the continued addition of zinc led to a sudden and strikingly marked decrease in strength, in toughness, and in ductility, the minimum strength occurring with the alloys containing from 60 to 70 per cent. of zinc, which were intensely hard and brittle. Bronze gave a somewhat similar curve, but the maximum strength was reached after the addition of 18 per cent., and the minimum strength after 32 per cent. of tin. Similar curves were shown for gold and aluminium, nickel and iron, and other alloys. In endeavoring to answer the question, 'Are alloys chemical compounds?' Mr. McMillan adduced much evidence from many different sources to show that there were a few alloys (which he described) that appeared to be undoubtedly compounds; about a few others there must still be uncertainty, while in the vast majority of cases it would seem that only mechanical mixtures were formed. Where true compounds existed, the alloy usually had undesirable mechanical properties, and reasoning from the fact that most chemical compounds had properties widely different from those of their components, it seemed useless, if not undesirable, to attempt to produce compounds (even if it were possible), by striving after mixtures in atomic proportions."

**Magnetic Surgery.**—"A remarkable use of magnetism was recently made at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary," according to *The Electrical Age*. "A piece of steel three eighths by one quarter inch in size had accidentally become imbedded in a man's eye, and the nature of the injury as such that a surgical operation was held to be inadvisable. A strong electro-magnet was procured and placed before the patient's eyes. When the man's eyes were brought within a few inches of the poles of the magnet he uttered a cry of pain, and the piece of steel came to the surface of the eyeball, whence it was extracted. Such use of the power of magnetism is not rare, but the process followed heretofore has been to bring the magnet in contact with the metallic substance to be removed. In the case referred to the location of the piece of metal in the eye was uncertain, and the method adopted was decided upon, with successful results, as stated."

**Formation of Mountain Chains.**—In a paper read recently before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Stanislas Meunier states, according to the report in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 16), that "the results to which he has been led can be summed up by saying that the great mountain features of Europe are as if the nucleus that lies beneath the rocky crust, and that has deformed it, possessed properties similar to those of india-rubber, which after being stretched returns to its original shape. It is as if, thanks to a sort of viscosity, the internal matter of the earth had been distended by centrifugal force under the influence of the rotation, and that in contracting, by the effect of secular cooling, it had drawn away from the equator toward the poles. It follows from this that each spindle-shaped section of the globe can be represented by a band of india-rubber fixed at one end corresponding to the pole, and undergoing traction at the other extremity, comparable to the equatorial zone. If such an india-rubber band be properly arranged and allowed to return slowly to its original shape, it is evident that for a given contraction the path traveled by its different points varies regularly, and increases from the pole toward the equator. It results that if it be covered with a layer of a plastic, non-retractile substance, this undergoes a shifting toward the pole, which varies in the same way along the entire length of the meridian. Each point of this meridian, considered by itself, acts as a point of resistance for the portions lying toward the south, and this results in the appearance of fissures, upheavals, and hollows that form first near the pole, then successively in lower and lower latitudes. One can not help being struck, says the author, in witnessing the experiment, with the conformity of this result with the fact of the relative disposition of the Caledonian, Hercynian, Alpine, and Apennine zones of upheaval, whose situation is more and more southerly and whose age is, at the same time, less and less great." —Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE scarcity of genuine camphor has, it is said, led to the manufacture of an artificial article, and it is rumored that a certain firm has forwarded shipments of the latter to Hamburg and then reshipped it to England as genuine camphor," says *Food and Sanitation*. "Artificial camphor may be made by passing a current of dry hydrochloric-acid gas through spirits of turpentine cooled by a freezing mixture. The liquid darkens and deposits crystals, which are dissolved in alcohol and precipitated by water. The separated crystals are drained and dried. They are perfectly colorless, with an odor like camphor. At the ordinary temperature, its vapor tension is sufficient to cause it to sublime like ordinary camphor in small brilliant crystals in the bottles in which it is preserved. It is insoluble in water, and gyrates when on the surface of that liquid like true camphor."

ONE of the latest uses of mica, according to *The Canadian Druggist*, is that of an ingenious Australian, who has invented and introduced a mica cartridge for sporting and military guns. "The filling inside the cartridge is visible, and a further advantage is that instead of the usual wad of felt a mica wad is used. This substance, being a non-conductor unaffected by acids or fumes, acts as a lubricant. When smokeless powders, such as cordite or other nitroglycerin compounds, are used, mica has a distinct advantage over every other material used in cartridge manufacture. Being transparent, any chemical change in the explosive can be at once detected. The peculiar property it has of withstanding intense heat is here utilized, the breech and barrel being kept constantly cool. The fouling of the rifle is also avoided, the wad actually cleaning the barrel."

**INFLUENCE OF HIGH ALTITUDES ON THE BLOOD.**—Gebhard, Fränkel, Grawitz have shown that there is a notable increase in the proportion of the number of corpuscles in the blood in persons who go from a low to a high altitude," says *Modern Medicine*. "This increase takes place in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. It is possible that this fact may be one of the reasons for the beneficial effects of high altitude in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The increase in the red corpuscles is attributed to the desiccating effects of a high atmosphere."

"IT has been decided to honor Pasteur in the district where his first experiments in vaccinating sheep stricken with anthrax were carried out," says *The Lancet*. "These experiments were made at Pouilly-le-Fort in 1851, and in grateful memory of the benefits which accrued to agriculture as the result of these scientific experiments a statue is to be erected to Pasteur at Melun, near Fontainebleau. A committee, consisting of members of the agricultural and veterinary societies of the Department of the Seine-et-Marne has been formed for the purpose of receiving subscriptions."

A SUBSTITUTE for whitewash called "asbestos cold-water paint" has recently been invented. It is claimed that this paint will neither scale, rub, nor drop off, and that one coat properly mixed and applied will cover as well as two coats of whitewash. It is a fire retardent to a considerable degree, and through being treated with carbolic acid it is also a disinfectant. "An electrical engineer expresses the opinion that whereas an insulated electric-light wire carried over a dressed, seasoned pine surface painted with oil paint might ignite at a point where there was an imperfect insulation, such a result would be prevented where this asbestos paint is used."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## RELIGIOUS FAITH AS A FACTOR IN WORLDLY SUCCESS.

**M**R. EDWARD W. BOK, a young man himself, has been moved to address young men, through the medium of a book, on the important subject of succeeding honorably in life. In the preface to this volume ("Successward," Fleming H.

Revell Co.) Mr. Bok says that all that is hoped from this book is that it may have for young men a certain sense of nearness to their own lives and thoughts from the fact that it is not written by a patriarch whose young manhood is far behind him, but by one who thinks he knows what a fight for success means to a young fellow—by one who writes with the smoke of the battle around him and from the very thick of the fight. Mr. Bok touches



EDWARD W. BOK.

at all the points of a young man's social life, from "Dress" to "Marriage." We limit ourselves to quotation from the chapter entitled "His Religious Life," from which we extract the following:

"No matter what present revelations or subsequent discoveries may prove or seek to disprove as to religious teachings, one great essential can never be altered, and that is the necessity of a firm faith, an absolute belief, that a wise God rules over this universe and over the destiny of each and every living man, woman, or child. Whatever constitutes that God is not for us to solve. The wisest of us can only dimly comprehend it. Our minds are finite; the Spirit who rules us is infinite; and nothing finite can comprehend or understand the infinite. Enough is it for us to know that there is a God, that there is a Supreme Being, a Creator, a Ruler. That is all it is given us to know. It is all that the newborn infant can know; it is all that the finest and keenest mentality ever given to man can know. But that there is a great Creator no one can doubt; everything in nature points to that one fact; and the young man who refuses to believe in the existence of a God makes the greatest and most momentous mistake of his life. Without that faith, without that absolute conviction, he is not only hindered or crippled in whatever he undertakes, but he is simply helpless. On that point he can not afford to err; to doubt it, even in the light of the most advanced knowledge that can ever be presented, he can not for one single moment allow himself. This much is absolute.

"Another point is like unto it, and it is that every person can go to that Creator and Dispenser of all good, and receive, through supplication, guidance in all affairs. This is but another way of expressing an earnest, a heartfelt, an honest belief in prayer. Whatever arguments may be brought to bear upon this question, one thing remains undisputed: that an honest and earnest prayer sent forth from the human heart to its Heavenly Father, for guidance or for help, is sure, and absolutely sure, to bring strength and enlightenment to the mind. No scientific analysis can refute this. Too many millions of people have experienced the truth of this in their lives. Argument on this point is pointless; it is fruitless. A young man might as well argue that he loved his mother. Conscious experience does more than theoretical argument, and that conscious experience has taught the happiest men and the best women who ever lived that there is a direct communication between God and the humblest person who

ever lived, and that a prayer for guidance sent from the heart of man to that God is never lost. There is in every man and woman not alone substance of material matter, but a spiritual nature which, if kept in daily contact with its God, finds a response such as can come from no finite source. This truth no young man can hesitate to believe—the efficacy of prayer. It requires no creed to believe it, no dogma, no form of religion. It is a simple belief that to ask a heavenly guidance in all things good and right means a fruition of the highest and best hopes of a man.

"With this absolute faith in the existence of a God, and in prayer, only one thing more is needed to complete the fundamental basis of all religions—an honest effort to live according to our conscience and to the best and truest that is within ourselves.

"Here, then, is a simple religion for any young man. If his heart craves it and his mind can compass it, he can go deeper into the question and believe more. But less he can not accept."

Mr. Bok advises the young man to join some church, remarking that whatever the faults of the church as an institution, a young man must never forget the fact that it is an order born of God, and that if it has its shortcomings it is simply because man is not perfect. A young man, he says, should keep his mind fixed on the purposes of the church, for the reason that the church is today the balancing power between this earth being a chaos and what it is. To quote briefly concerning the church:

"It is the greatest safeguard to home and society; and because of the fact that it is such a powerful safeguard, many things are made possible for him which, without the church, it would be impossible for him to enjoy. The church is an indispensable factor in our modern life, and it holds out more possibilities for good to a young man than any other single institution. Its influence is always sure, and he can depend upon it. The best people of our land are its upholders. The most successful men are among its believers and worship at its altar. Worship—true worship of the heart—does not imply a sickly sentimentality, as some young men believe; to go to church is not 'babyish,' nor to stay away from it 'smart.' A true belief in the church and its fundamental teachings is one of the manliest qualities which one can possess. In its atmosphere of worship the spiritual—that is, the softer and gentler—side of man dominates the material side, and to a young man in the race for success this is all-essential. No young fellow can afford either to disbelieve in the church or to scoff at its workings or influence. The methods pursued may not always be to our liking or to our way of thinking, but that is, as I have said before, simply because earthly hands minister over it. But its aim is divine, and that every young man must believe and accept as a belief."

## GOLDWIN SMITH ON "CHRISTIANITY'S MILLSTONE."

**A**T the recent English Church Congress held at Norwich, the Canon of Manchester affirmed that the increase of scientific knowledge has deprived parts of the earlier books of the Bible of the historical value which was generally attributed to them by our forefathers. The story of the creation in Genesis, and the stories of the Flood and of the Tower of Babel are, he said, incredible in their present form. This affirmation is characterized by Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the December *North American Review*, as "a bold and honorable attempt to cast a millstone off the neck of Christianity." Professor Smith says that a veil which has long hung before the eyes of free inquiry is removed by the Canon's renunciations. He then gives his own experience as a student at college, recalling, among other things that then awoke his reason, the "desperate shifts" to which a certain lecturer was driven in his efforts to reconcile the facts of his science with the Mosaic cosmogony. In this connection he says: "From the conceptions of science, geocentrism, derived from the Mosaic cosmogony, may have been banished, but over those of theology its cloud still heavily hangs. The consecrated impression has survived the distinct belief, and faith shrinks from the theological

revolution which the abandonment of the impression would involve." He adds:

"The history of every nation begins with myth. A primeval tribe keeps no record, and a nation in its maturity has no more recollection of what happened in its infancy than a man of what happened to him in his cradle. It is needless to say that the first book of Livy is a tissue of fable, tho the Romans were great keepers of records and matter-of-fact as a people. When the age of reflection arrives and the nation begins to speculate on its origin, it gives itself a mythical founder, a Theseus, a Romulus, or an Abraham, and ascribes to him its ancestral institutions or customs. In his history also are found the keys to immemorial names and the origin of mysterious or venerated objects. It is a rule of criticism that we can not by any critical alembic extract materials for history out of fable. If the details of a story are fabulous, so is the whole. If the details of Abraham's story—the appearances of the Deity to him, so strangely anthropomorphic, the miraculous birth of his son when his wife was ninety years old, his adventures with Sarah in Egypt and afterward in Gerar, evidently two versions of the same legend, the sacrifice of his son arrested by the angel, with the episode of Lot, the destruction of the Cities of the Plain, and the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt—are plainly unhistorical, the whole story must be relegated to the domain of tribal fancy. We can not make a real personage out of unrealities or fix a place for him in unrecorded time."

Professor Smith asserts that the texture of the history of the other patriarchs is the same as that of the history of Abraham, and says:

"They are mythical founders of a race, a character which extends to Ishmael and Esau. In fact the chapters relating to them are full of what, in an ordinary case, would be called ethnological myth. Of contemporary or anything like contemporary record, even supposing the Pentateuch to have been written by Moses, there can be no pretense. Thus it is in the absence of anything like evidence that we have been called upon to accept such incidents as the bodily wrestling of Jehovah with Jacob, and the appearance to Jacob in a dream of an angel who is the organ of a supernatural communication about the speckles of the rams or he-goats."

He proceeds to review a great number of events recorded in the Old Testament, such as "the strange episode of Balaam and his colloquy with the ass," the stopping of the sun and the moon that Israel might have time for the pursuit and slaughter of his enemies, etc., and to question the possibility of their actual occurrence. Further on he says:

"Such examples as the slaughter of the Canaanites, the killing of Sisera, the assassination of Eglon, the hewing of Agag in pieces by Samuel before the Lord, Elijah's massacre of the prophets of Baal, the hanging of Haman with his ten sons, commemorated in the hideous feast of Purim, have, it is needless to say, had a deplorable effect in forming the harsher and darker parts of the character which calls itself Christian. They are responsible in no small degree for murderous persecutions, and for the extirpation or oppression of heathen races. The dark side of the Puritan character in particular is traceable to their influence."

Professor Smith relates that he recently heard a very beautiful sermon on the purity of heart in virtue of which good men see God. "But," says he,

"The lesson of the day, read before that sermon, was the history of Jehu. Jehu, a usurper, begins by murdering Joram, the son of his master Ahab, King of Israel, and Ahaziah, the King of Judah, neither of whom had done him any wrong. He then has Jezebel, Ahab's widow, killed by her own servants. Next he suborns the guardians and tutors of Ahab's seventy sons in Samaria to murder the children committed to their care and send the seventy heads to him in baskets to be piled at the gate of the city. Then he butchers the brethren of Ahaziah, King of Judah, with whom he falls in on the road, two-and-forty in number, for no specified or apparent crime. On his arrival at Samaria there is more butchery. Finally he entraps all the worshipers of Baal by an invitation to a solemn assembly, and massacres them to a man. At the end of this series of atrocities the Lord is made to say to

him, 'Because thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes and hast done unto the house of Ahab all that was in my heart, thy children unto the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel.'"

Expressing admiration for David's loyalty, his valor, his chivalry, his tenderness, and other qualities manifested in some of the Psalms, Professor Smith continues:

"But he is guilty of murder and adultery, both in the first degree; he puts to death with hideous tortures the people of a captured city; on his death-bed he bequeaths to his son a murderous legacy of vengeance; he exemplifies by his treatment of his ten concubines, whom he shuts up for life, the most cruel evils of polygamy (2 Sam. xx. 3). The man after God's own heart he might be deemed by a primitive priesthood to whose divinity he was always true; but it is hardly possible that he should be so deemed by a moral civilization. Still less possible is it that we should imagine the issues of spiritual life to be so shut up that from this man's loins salvation would be bound to spring."

In conclusion Professor Smith says:

"That which is not a supernatural revelation may still, so far as it is good, be a manifestation of the divine. As a manifestation of the divine the Hebrew books, teaching righteousness and purity, may have their place in our love and admiration forever; but the time has surely come when as a supernatural revelation they should be frankly the reverently laid aside, and no more allowed to cloud the vision of free inquiry or to cast the shadow of primeval religion and law over our modern life, as they do when Sabbatarianism debars us from innocent recreation on our day of rest; for it is the Jewish Sabbath that is really before the Sabbatarian's mind. An inspiration which errs, which contradicts itself, which dictates manifest incredibilities, such as the stopping of the sun, Balaam's speaking ass, Elisha's avenging bears, or the transformation of Nebuchadnezzar, is no inspiration at all."

#### JESUS AND YOUNG MEN.

**I**N a recent sermon which we find published in *The British Weekly*, the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) has some interesting and suggestive thoughts on the subject of the attitude which Christ assumed while on earth toward the young men of His time. It is a suggestion of the Gospels, he says, that Jesus had His successes with men of His own age and temperament. It was the younger men of Galilee who were caught in a conflagration of His enthusiasm. The pioneers of Christianity were a gild of young men.

"It was this very enthusiasm that constituted the first attraction of Jesus. His kingdom was to do away with artificial distinctions, to embrace all kinds of people, to bring every wrong to an end, to award the crown to goodness alone. His followers were to make a heartening exchange—to surrender material riches and receive spiritual riches. There was nothing prosaic or mercenary, nothing systematic or theological in the enterprise of Jesus. It was a poem of religion, an epic of philanthropy. Upon the solid classes whose blood was cooling, whose thought was crystallized, whose fortunes were won, whose habits were fixed, Jesus could make no impression. Following Jesus meant high spirit, and that had died down to gray ashes on the cold hearthstone of worldly hearts; it meant risk, which is abhorrent to people with an assured capital, either in money or reputation. But those are the very arguments that ever arrest and win brave souls. There is an age when the love of danger is in a man's blood, and he is ready to woo hardship as a bride. It is the iron age of life, and Jesus's austere faith is its answer; it is the romantic age, and Jesus's kingdom is a devout imagination. The conditions of Jesus's service are strenuous exertion and unflinching moral courage; its trials are the opposition of the world and the battle with sin. Its conditions to a manly soul are invitations, its trials promises.

"Jesus also makes an appeal to all that is best in a young man because He is real. It is a mistake to suppose that thinking men can ever be indifferent to religion; they are more likely to be searching for it beneath appearances as for fine gold. Below

thirty we loathe forms; we despise cant; but we are the first at that age to honor character, to admit the force of life. What must it have been, after years of the Rabbis, with their weary, empty, dry-as-dust doctrine, to have seen Jesus look at the congregation, and to have heard Him speak of life! It would be as if a breeze from the Sea of Galilee had swept through the synagogue; as if an electric shock had been given to the hearers.

"This is the perpetual surprise of Jesus. He is ever appearing suddenly before men—sick of the command to do this or that, to believe this or that—and delivering His one message: 'What you want is life in mind and heart—life to give power and joy. Religion is not morality nor doctrine; it overflows all such narrow boundaries; it is life. Begin to live at once, there in your place, by hearing my call and obeying it. You have existed for yourself; now forget and deny self and live for others. This is my cross—accept it, carry it, rejoice in it. The moment you lift it, you will feel the exhilaration of life; and the longer you carry it, you will have life more abundantly.' This is the Gospel Jesus preacheth ever, and if any man has ears to hear, it ought to be a young man."

#### THE FEAR OF DEATH IN RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

IT is one of the boasts of the Christian religion that it has taken from death its sting by the promise of a blessed immortality. But this it does only for the good; for those who fear that they have incurred the pains of everlasting punishment death is more terrible than for those who expect to find in it merely oblivion. The different views of death in pagan and Christian times are described by M. Hugues Rebell in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, November 1, in the course of an article on "The Veneration of the Dead." He traces the feeling from the happy indifference of the pagan through the terror of the medieval believer, down to the peaceful calm of the true modern Christian and the despair of the modern pessimist, who, he says, has inherited the terrors of medieval Christianity without its consolations. Says M. Rebell:

"The veneration that we give to the dead depends much less on the love and respect that we bear them than on our beliefs, and especially on our feelings with regard to death. It would be interesting from this point of view to compare ancient literature with modern. Perhaps that which differentiates them most is their expression of death and of the thoughts that it suggests to men.

"In the Greco-Roman world there were three chief ways of regarding the future life. The Pythagorean system, which Plato took up, inspired Cicero with his admirable 'Scipio's Dream.' According to this system, which many philosophers and litterateurs adopted, and which approximates nearly to the belief of the Catholic Church, 'that which men call death is life,' and the souls of those who have practised virtue on earth are admitted into these heavenly abodes whence they survey the universe. The Epicurean philosophy, which appears in its most cogent form in the works of Lucretius, declares that the soul dies with the body and that there is no existence after death. Finally, the common people believed that for those who had not incurred the wrath of the gods a life like the present, but without labor and entirely of ease, succeeded the terrestrial life. This belief, modified by the genius of the poets, inspired those parts of the *Odyssey* and the *Aeneid* that describe the under-world."

These beliefs were all more or less comforting, and in fact we find among the ancients no such terror of death as was introduced in medieval times. These ideas of hell and of torment are due not so much to Christianity, thinks the author, as to the essentially rude life of the Middle Ages. But they became part of our religion and cling to it yet, as well as to some of our philosophy, as, for instance, to modern pessimism—"the philosophy of disenchantment." Says M. Rebell:

"Beings so unbalanced [as the modern pessimist] do not know how to accept death with resignation. They pass their time among the old terrors of Christianity without taking advantage of the consolations of that religion. In hearing them bear witness to their disgust for all things we imagine that it would cost

them no pang to leave this mundane sphere, but their egotism holds them down to earth, the existence of the body being the sole reality that their mediocre minds are capable of understanding. The literature of our time has been the literature of fear. Edgar Poe made it the fashion in revealing to us a man of mystery in a world of mystery; but at least his heroes had intelligence and beauty, in spite of their folly. But fear has made progress since the time of the American poet."

M. Rebell proceeds to justify his last assertion by a caustic criticism of some of the most gloomy works of the modern realists and naturalists, notably of M. Maeterlinck, called by his admirers "the Belgian Shakespeare." They are all inspired by intense fear, by gloomy despair—there is no redeeming feature. Pagan indifference would be better than this, but there is a better feeling, that of the true Christian, which accords with that of the real philosopher.

"The religion of the simple accords with that of the philosophers. Here is salvation: there the reason that assures it. . . . Joinville, recounting the death of his chaplain who suddenly stopped while singing the mass, then took it up again, and gave his last sigh as he ended, touches me as much as Wagner, in the last act of 'Tristan and Isolde,' rejecting Schopenhauer all at once, with his pessimism and his pedantic prejudices, to intone a sublime song to immortality."

This, too, our critic points out in ending, is the tone of the very best of our modern literature, of Hugo, of Balzac, of Anatole France; it is the natural, the healthy feeling, and he who departs from it is but falling back into medievalism.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### UNITY IN RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

ONE of the leading lights in the new religious movement in India is Protap Chunder Mozoomdar. Mr. Mozoomdar belongs to the high caste of his country and is learned in almost all the wisdom of a certain kind in England and America as well as in India. He came to this country in 1893, took part in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago and afterward delivered a series of lectures in Boston and other parts of the country on ethical subjects. It would be difficult to give an exact definition of Mozoomdar's form of faith, but, perhaps, the term Transcendentalist would fit him as well as any. Mozoomdar is, however, a man of rare intellectual gifts, a subtle thinker, and a power among certain classes in India. Some idea of his scope may be gained from the following extract from an article which he contributes to *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston). He is dwelling here upon the remarkable unity of thought found in all forms of religion with respect to certain things:

"Every great religion of which I have any knowledge has worshiped God, either through the forces of nature or in the form of heroes and great men, or through their own spiritual instincts. No religion, however idolatrous, has been able to shake off this threefold medium. The Vedas have worshiped God through the forces of nature. David and Elias also saw the manifestations of God's power and wisdom in natural objects so glorious that no argument, no logic, no sophistry, could overcome the simplicity of their natural religion. Behold the incarnation of the Sonship of Christ as God in man! Behold, also, God's attributes in the different deities worshiped in the Hindu Pantheon! Thus you can not escape the conclusion that processes of religious development have been universal.

"Still further, every religion has its symbols, its rites, its organizations, and its authorities. Speaking generally, you will find that these are rather the sacred vessels in which men have placed their faith in God, their love for mankind, their worship, their hopes, their ideas. But here comes the great principle of variety. Oftentimes the rites and the symbols and authorities and organizations of religions differ. Every nation has had its different surrounding circumstances. Its climate is different; its geography, its bodily constitution, its mental temperament, its history, all different. That these differences should have deeply

affected the principles of the religious development is not at all wonderful. But the sense of trust, love, and holiness in all religions is the same or similar, only the forms disagree.

"Yet I declare that even in the midst of all this variety there is so much in common that the student is wonder-struck at the fact of unity. The unity of great religious books, prophets—nay, even religious ceremonies and ordinances—stands out so prominently before you now and then that it seems either the books must have been written in collusion and by mutual agreement, that the prophets must have acted in some kind of mutual conspiracy, or that the same spirit should have inspired what is best and deepest in all religions. In the midst of all the controversies and conflicts that afflict the religious world, you come across the fundamental truths which are so similar that you are struck by the thought that they must have a common soul, a common impulse, a common origin, and a common aim. The differences almost disappear in the agreements. Variety in religious doctrines, dissimilarity in church organizations and Scriptures, characteristic developments, and peculiar growths are things which ought never to be got rid of. Variety means progress: it means life. It means the flavor of national life: it means the subterranean vitalities in which every nation is as original, inspired, stands out before God as his own beloved."

#### MIRACLES IN FRENCH CANADA.

THE village of Beaupré, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, twenty-one miles east of Quebec, is famous as the chief seat in America of the cult of Saint Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary. We are told by Mr. Edward Farrar, in *The Popular Science Monthly*, that about 1620 a Breton crew, struck by a tempest off the lower end of the Isle of Orleans, vowed a sanctuary to Saint Anne if she would rescue them, and on being driven ashore at Beaupré they built her a log chapel. A large wooden church was afterward put up, and in it Laval, first Bishop of New France, deposited a piece of a finger-bone of Saint Anne. In 1686 a stone church was erected, and remains to this day. A much more splendid edifice was completed in 1889, at a cost of half a million of dollars. The present Pope has bestowed honors and privileges upon the new church, which has received many relics of the Saint, including a fragment of rock from her house in Jerusalem, "from the room, indeed, wherein took place the mysteries of the Immaculate Conception." Mr. Farrar says:

"In the grandeur of its buildings and decorations, and in the elaborate machinery employed to fire devotion and attract pilgrims, the shrine is now second to none, except perhaps those of Lourdes and La Salette. A railroad has been built from Quebec, and steamboats make connection with the Intercolonial, Quebec Central, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Pacific. Huge boarding-houses and hotels offer accommodation to visitors, who can also obtain rooms in the convent of the Gray Nuns. A miracle-working spring has been discovered, and the water is sold in bottles at a depository in the church. The Redemptorists issue a monthly publication to make known the cures. The bandages, sticks, and crutches piled in rows speak for themselves, as also the *ex voto* paintings, one or two by Lebrun, representing the Saint in the act of delivering clients from peril by sea and land; American flags, bracelets, wax flowers, gems, knives, tobacco-pouches, etc., are gifts from poorer clients who have experienced her kindness. The number of pilgrims exceeds one hundred thousand a year."

After describing the admirable setting that nature has furnished for this famous shrine, and telling how even in winter, when the snow lies level with the fences and the St. Lawrence is gorged with ice, Beaupré attracts devotees, Mr. Farrar continues as follows:

"Miracles are wrought for the most part in the new church, tho the old one is still favored. Some find no immediate relief, but are cured on reaching home. At the ordinary services the officiating priest marches down from the high altar to some unhappy creature gasping at the rails, and, after a few preliminaries, applies one of the relics, encased in crystal with gold bands, to the

part affected, reciting meanwhile the litany of Saint Anne: 'Grandmother of our Savior, Mother of Mary, Ark of Noah, Root of Jesse, Light of the Blind, Tongue of the Dumb.' The other sufferers struggle to their feet and watch the process with breathless interest. The dying consumptive bares his breast that the relic may be placed directly over his lungs, then sinks to his knees at the foot of the statue; having finished the litany, the priest turns to the Gospel of Saint Anne; the thurifers surround the patient and swing the incense, the relic is elevated, a bell rings, and the congregation kneels. This is the supreme moment. No time is lost, however, on a busy day, and when it is seen that a miracle is not forthcoming, the poor fellow is bundled into one of the sixteen lateral chapels where other saints are venerated; his place is taken by another far-gone pilgrim, or perhaps a batch not so grievously afflicted are beckoned to the rails and the relic passed from lip to lip amid the prayers and sobs of five thousand onlookers. No one asks with the skeptic in the temple of the sea-god, Where be the offerings of them that have perished? if only a single miracle be announced during the week or recorded in the monthly *Annales*."

The golden age of miracles in French Canada, we are told, dates from the arrival of the Recollets and Jesuits, 1615-25, and may be said to have terminated about 1860; that the stream of miracles outside of Beaupré has gradually dwindled away, and those of Beaupré are losing their old characteristics. In this connection Mr. Farrar says:

"Since 1860 or 1865, when the rush of population to the New England factories set in and French Canada began to receive at second-hand the new ideas absorbed by the emigrants, the saint has been comparatively listless. She cures headache and dyspepsia, converts Protestants with Catholic wives, finds employment for clients, protects them while traveling, restores lost objects, procures young women admission to convents, and endows those who come to her in a proper spirit with grace and strength to quit evil practises. Now and then we hear of a hysterical girl being cured on the spot, or of an epileptic finding relief, but as a matter of fact the character of the miracles has deteriorated since faith in them has been shaken by New England influences. Hence the rather bitter remark, attributed to Mgr. Bégin, that if the French Canadians are supplanting the Puritan stock, Puritanism is having its revenge in French Canada."

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PROF. A. B. BRUCE during his visit to the United States—most of which he spent in Chicago—was struck with the want of punctuality of the people attending church. "I think I may say without much exaggeration," he writes, "that fully one half of my hearers on several occasions dropped in after I had taken my place in the pulpit, and not a few half an hour later." "So far as our observation goes," comments *The Watchman*, of Boston, "this state of things prevails all over the Northern States. It is rare to find a service that begins with the usual congregation on time."

In a recent sermon at the Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, on "Anarchy in High Places," Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble said: "It is as wicked to steal a street as it is to steal a sheep, and if public sentiment were only right on questions of moral obligation it would be deemed as disgraceful. A corporation which overrides law and tramples the rights of individuals and communities under foot is as reprehensible as a crowd which gathers in some popular hall and formulates incendiary platforms and goes forth to pillage and burn."

THE "hard times" have evidently not affected missionary contributions in England. Canon Scott Robertson's twenty-fourth annual summary of the sums contributed by all sections of Christianity in the British Isles in support of foreign missionary work shows that for the fiscal year 1894 the total voluntary contributions amounted to over \$6,500,000. Only in one year (1891) has this total been exceeded.

A LETTER from Tiflis states that a number of Stundist preachers banished by administrative order to Transcaucasia, whose period of exile has now expired, have had another term of five years imposed on them because they will neither rejoin the orthodox church nor give a written statement that on their return to Russia they will no longer engage in preaching.

AT the recent Episcopal Church Conference at Norwich, England, the strongest advocate of a strict religious observance of Sunday was a workingman who challenged those speakers who had advocated a modified observance of Sunday, to produce the workingman who would defend the modern inroads upon the keeping of a Sunday as a day of rest.

*The Jewish Voice* says: "The bane of Judaism in America is the universal lack of personal consecration to the services of religion. A doctrine which manifests itself only in the payment of a stipulated annual contribution which is measured exclusively by the money standard is no devotion at all."

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## "BLACK SATURDAY."

NOVEMBER 9, 1895, will be remembered for many years at the European exchanges as a disastrous day. The shaky condition of many South African mining ventures, the disquieting news from the Far East, and the rumor that the Ottoman Bank had temporarily stopped payments, caused a general panic, which ended in the ruin of many speculators in London, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and Constantinople. The prevalent opinion is that business will not suffer anywhere. The "Black Saturday" was fatal only to speculators dealing principally in imaginary values. Investors who hold out will soon see another rise, not only in African shares, but in all other values affected by the *Krach*, excepting, perhaps, shares of the Ottoman Bank. The *Pester Lloyd*, Budapest, says:

"It is almost impossible to find an explanation for the fact that the price of all industrial shares was run down to the lowest figure. There is only one solution of the problem—want of a proper sense of duty on the part of the *haute finance* in Vienna. These use the market for their own purpose, but never do anything to prevent a panic. Much is due also to the bucket-shops, which lead the public to slaughter like so many sheep."

The *Nation*, Berlin, thinks the panic is very easily explained. It says:

"The cause of the crash is as clear as day. Some speculators bought more than they could absorb; they had financially over-eaten themselves. It is a pity that such excesses should be indulged in, but there is no remedy save punishment: It leads to healthier economical principles. In Vienna people demand that the Government should find means to prevent such financial disasters. But why should the Government guard against financial indigestion only; why not against bodily over-eating as well? The remedy would be simple enough. All you have to do is to detach a policeman for every citizen, with orders to act as wet-nurse according to established rules."

*Money*, London, describes the position of the average investor as follows:

"The average investor, like the garden politician, no doubt obtains his opinions ready made from the columns of the particular paper he favors with his patronage. His opinions vary with the changing mood of this writer and that. Charteredds are going back to 2, or East Rands are to have a big rise, according as the views of his own particular editor are jaundiced or rose-colored. He is a 'bull' or a 'bear' at the bidding of a man whose very name is often unknown to him, and he changes his investments from home rails to mines, and from mines to foreigners at the behest of an autocrat he has never seen. Sometimes he consults more than one oracle, and then his last state is often worse than his first."

That paper then quotes from a dozen different financial journals, without coming to any conclusion except that there will be another boom at some future time. Paris appears to have suffered most, but in Paris there is a popular suspicion that speculators are not in a hurry to pay up when they lose. They prefer to vanish from the scene for a while. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, lays the blame upon Paris. It says:

"Paris has extended too much hospitality to shady concerns. Many shares which could not be placed anywhere else found a ready market at the Paris Exchange. Now it is hard to get rid of them. Political news of a depressing kind no doubt inaugurated the panic; it is not, however, easy to understand why the African mining-shares, which have nothing to do with the political situation, should have been affected. The favorable news coming from Johannesburg with regard to the output there will soon restore confidence."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The ill-effects of the panic will make themselves felt for a long time to come in Paris. The Exchange there will be more cau-

tious in accepting speculative shares of mining concerns whose actual value can not be determined. Turkish bonds, however, will be kept up at a fair price as long as possible. If they are allowed to go down still further, there will be general ruin. Berlin is, perhaps, the only city which did not suffer to any great extent."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, is of opinion that, altho the German banks took a part in the speculation in mining-shares which rose to such height in London, Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople, the German public did not place great sums in this way, and certainly held aloof from the speculation in new and untried concerns. Hence the loss of Germany will be small.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE FAR EAST AND ENGLAND'S ISOLATION.

THE *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, publishes a despatch in which it is asserted that Japan will acknowledge the unconditional right of Russia to hold Korea and Manchuria within her sphere of political and economical influence. Coming upon the news that Japan intends to withdraw her troops from Korea, the despatch of the Russian paper gives color to the famous *Times* telegram, announcing that China has given Port Arthur to Russia as an open port. The partitioning of China may therefore be expected to take place as soon as the powers are freed from the obligation of looking after the Armenian Christians. The only country which has any serious objections to the partitioning of China is Great Britain. This power, exercising complete control over the Chinese customs and exporting immense quantities of cotton goods and machinery to China, sees no advantage to her trade in an arrangement by which the greater part of China's coast line will pass into the hands of Britain's competitors. It is regarded doubtful that England will get what she considers her share in the general grab. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, is of opinion that the denial of the existence of a secret treaty between China and Russia came very slowly from St. Petersburg, and need not necessarily be trusted. But what of that? Russia need not really fear to accept such advantages. That paper says:

"England will meet with a polite refusal not only from France and Germany, but also from Austria, if she attempts to mobilize Europe against Russia. The supposed treaty does not confer upon Russia a position equal to that held by Great Britain by her possession of Hongkong, and the control which Great Britain exercises over the Chinese customs."

The *Temps*, Paris, is also of opinion that such a treaty would meet with little opposition in Europe, and thinks that, if it has not already been concluded, it will soon become a fact. Germany, altho unable, for want of sea-power, to play a leading rôle, is yet determined to obtain a foothold on the Chinese coast. In England there is now a hunt for alliances. The *Globe* and *The Post* admit that Germany's help is not to be had for England at anything like advantageous terms, as the favorable moment has been allowed to pass. Japan, for a while looked upon as a sure ally of Great Britain, is now likely to come to terms with Russia, for a time at least. Mr. Frederick Greenwood writes in *The Westminster Gazette*:

"Two things, indeed, may forbid an *immediate* agreement between Russia and Japan. One of them is that such an agreement may seem to Russia undesirable as yet. It may even be incompatible with engagements to China the observance of which accords with expediency no less than with honor. Scores of newspapers say that the Japanese prefer an English alliance, knowing that it is best for them, and because what they wish for they can have. But we misunderstood our position when the war between China and Japan commenced. . . . Further misunderstanding may be a very serious matter. Let us ask ourselves, therefore, why we think the Japanese should prefer an English alliance to an understanding with Russia and France, Germany

standing at their backs, or at any rate engaged to them on terms of 'friendly neutrality.' There is only one condition upon which the preference is to my mind conceivable: that condition being a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against those two (or three) European powers. Unless the Japanese could obtain such a treaty, under conditions that would enable them to rely upon it through all the mutations of English party warfare, why should they prefer our friendship to an arrangement with Russia? And is it clear that the Japanese could get from us an alliance so very 'entangling'—so instantly embroiling, one might say—as that? Could a treaty of such tremendous import be settled without reference to Parliament? Is it possible that the Japanese could rest upon a treaty with England until it had full Parliamentary sanction?"

The question of alliances must be attended to immediately, thinks the writer, or England will go down. But that England is able to retain a predominant position without help he regards as impossible, and therefore closes his article as follows:

"Meanwhile let us cease from the foolish menace of engaging single-handed with Russia and France in the Far East. If they have the support of Germany there, the matter is decided at present. Armed opposition can not judiciously be attempted, and diplomacy and the shipwright must be left to do their best."

Japanese comment indicates that the Japanese have given up the idea of a possible alliance with China. The *Jiji Shimpō*, Tokyo, expresses itself as follows:

"It is to be regretted that China is of little assistance to Japan politically, both on account of her weakness and her duplicity and utter untrustworthiness. Japan, therefore, is forced to seek cooperators among Western powers, to settle questions which had better be arranged between the two Oriental states without reference to other countries. From a commercial point of view, however, China offers vast advantages, and the people of Japan are not quick enough to avail themselves of their advantages in this respect."

The *Kokkai*, Tokyo, says:

"Unless a chivalrous benefactor comes to the assistance of China, she will fall a prey to the rapacity of Western powers. It is a great mistake to suppose that Russia, France, and Germany are the only powers whose aggressive designs on China are to be feared. England will not be slow to put in her claim for a large share of the spoil. It is very doubtful that China will find any one to save her from the clutches of the Western robbers."

The *Hyogo News*, Kobe, points out that Russia will not be in want of a pretext to seize Port Arthur. That paper says:

"Russia has now a large and valuable fleet in Eastern waters, and winter is approaching. The vessels can not remain indefinitely without a base; they must be used while at their best or some other base than Vladivostock, now rapidly approaching the closed season, must be found. This inspires the unpleasant thought that the hour is at hand when one party will force the pace too fast for diplomacy to keep up with it. If the time is ripe excuses are most easily found for adopting decided action."

The English papers are very favorably impressed by the view taken by some American papers with regard to Senator Chandler's predictions. The *New York Herald* and *World* are quoted to show that America will not ally herself with Russia. But the saying that blood is thicker than water does not count in matters of business. Speaking of the armaments contemplated by Japan, *The Daily News*, London, declares that France and Germany "of course, are barred" from getting orders for war-ships. That paper also thinks that American shipyards can not compete with English yards by reason of a virtue which in the case of continental competitors is adjudged a crime—the ability to work cheaply. The German papers, however, point out that Japan is more closely connected with the United States than any other country, and the *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, thinks that the Japanese are not likely to bear lasting ill-will to any foreigners. The *Mail* says:

"The Japanese have always been courteous and hospitable to foreigners. True, there were a few solitary cases of assault dur-

ing latter years, but the foreign residents themselves were responsible for it. Whatever foreign critics may have said, the Japanese themselves have never regarded their country in any other light than that of a sovereign state. We have often marvelled at their patience in the face of the conduct of foreigners. The Japanese had to tolerate the presence of foreigners who made no secret of their desire to see them beaten. Of course the foreigners only wish to retard the advent of that time when Japanese jurisdiction will be extended to the foreign reservations, otherwise the general sentiment would certainly have been with Japan. It is very probable that the Japanese will now forgive these discontented ones. The comfortable assurance that Japan has proved herself equal to Western nations will make the Japanese less sensitive to slights and discourtesies on the part of foreigners."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### A SOUTH AMERICAN NIGHTMARE.

THE South American republics eye Chile with suspicion. Chile, the poorest and most warlike state of its continent, the "Prussia of South America," as it is proudly called by the inhabitants, is now credited with a sinister desire to swallow its neighbors. The trouble springs from the Chile-Argentine boundary question. The frontier between the two states has never been satisfactorily arranged. Of late both countries have prepared for war, when suddenly Chile suggested that they should both disarm and settle the matter by arbitration. The *Heraldo*, Montevideo, thinks the Argentine Federation could only profit by this. That paper says:

"Nominally the Argentine army is much superior to that of Chile, but in reality the Chilians need not fear the deficiency in numbers. Their troops are much better armed and equipped. The Argentine army has suffered seriously through corrupt administration. Chile has at least 30,000 veteran troops. Then she has a large number of Prussian officers, engaged in reorganizing her army, and more of these officers are coming. The Chilians are natural fighters, and are used to discipline. On the other hand, the Argentines have to depend upon their National Guard, who are little better than raw levies. Argentina's navy is somewhat larger than that of Chile, but this would hardly turn the scales in favor of Argentina. Argentina has 6 battle-ships, 5 cruisers, and 4 gunboats, carrying in all 103 guns of from 12 centimeters and upward. Then there are 4 gunboats and 3 transports armed with lighter guns, a torpedo-ram, 6 torpedo catchers, and the coast-guard steamers. Chile has 4 battle ships, 4 cruisers, and 5 heavily armed gunboats with 84 guns of large caliber. The rest of her fleet is similar to that of Argentina. Chile, however, can convert the fine boats of the Compania Sud-American de Vapores into cruisers. Argentina possesses no such vessels."

But Argentina fears that Chile will suddenly mobilize her troops upon some flimsy pretext, and thus take her unawares. That Chile can arm in much less time than Argentina is admitted by all South American papers. Hence the *Tiempo*, Buenos Ayres, advises its Government to strengthen its relation with other states. This paper thinks that Chile has conceived the following sinister plan:

First, to make Peru substantially a dependency of Chile by ministering to Peruvian national pride through a pretended restoration of the nitrate fields taken from her during the last war. Secondly, to dismember Bolivia. Thirdly, to assure the neutrality of Peru and Bolivia in a war with Argentina. When the Argentine Republic has been rendered powerless, Chile will absorb Peru, a thing too dangerous to Argentina's own independence to be permitted by the latter country.

The *La Plata Rundschau*, Buenos Ayres, thinks the Argentines had best leave Chile alone. The Chilians are an energetic race, their country is too small for them, and if they must seek conquests, Argentina should not interfere if Chile attacks her Northern neighbors. Argentina, thinks the *Rundschau*, is safe from attack, as the country on her Western frontier is too poor to arouse Chilian cupidity.—Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AN EMPEROR'S POLITICAL CARTOON.

THE German Emperor in his spare time amuses himself, among other things, with drawing and painting. Generally the results of his pencil and brush are reproduced to be sold for the benefit of the poor. Copies of the picture of which we append a sketch are sold for charitable purposes, but the chief aim of the picture was to convey a warning to a brother sovereign. The original drawing was sent to the Czar of Russia. The German papers explain it as follows:

On a plateau, in the light radiating from the cross, stand the allegorical figures of the civilized nations of Europe. France is shading her eyes with her left hand. She can not altogether believe that the danger is near. Germany, armed with shield and sword, attentively follows the approach of the calamity. Russia leans her arm on the shoulder of her martial companion. Austria endeavors to win the cooperation of reluctant England. Italy, standing between them, also closely watches the danger, together with another young girl, representing the smaller states. In front of the group stands the archangel Michael, pointing to the approaching horror. At the foot of the plateau is the vast plain of civilized Europe. Over its peaceful valleys dark clouds are rolling up. The power of darkness, seated on a dragon, approaches amidst destruction. Only a little while, and the broad stream will no longer be a protection. Buddha, advancing upon the Chinese dragon, will devastate Europe.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"The whole picture urgently appeals to the spectator. It tells him that a horrible danger menaces all religion, civilization, morality, and prosperity, and that it is the duty of every thinking man to combat the evil with all the weapons at his command. Then, and only then, can peace be preserved at home and abroad. The Emperor felt compelled to give a warning so crisp and impressive as to be comprehensible to the simplest observer. 'Nations of Europe, defend your most sacred possessions. Wilhelm, F. R.' That is what the Emperor wrote under the sketch."

The official press explains that the approaching danger lies in the increasing vigor of Asiatic nations, who will overrun Europe unless the Christian nations cease to squabble among themselves and present a serried front to the enemy. But many people do not believe that the Emperor meant to designate Eastern heathendom. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Never before so far as we are aware, has it suggested itself to a reigning Emperor to invoke the services of art as a weapon in the arena of current politics. This recognition of the cartoon as a political force—this adoption of the method of "picture



*Wilhelm f. r.  
auf den myen folgten Buddha  
Wilhelm, F. R.*

[*"NATIONS, DEFEND YOUR MOST SACRED POSSESSIONS."*]

*Wilhelm, F. R.*

politics"—is the latest, and not the least, remarkable instance to show how thoroughly the Emperor William II. is up to date. . . . The picture here reproduced is equally remarkable as an instance of the Emperor's versatility. There is nothing which he does not do; whatever he does, he does with all his might; and when he wants a thing done, he does it himself. . . . What is this terrible danger? Some, no doubt, will see in it that invasion of the Yellow Man which Dr. Pearson and others have predicted. But others will feel little doubt that the enemy which the Emperor intended to symbolize is social democracy."

The *Illustrierte Zeitung*, Leipsic, suggests that "the Imperial author of the sketch probably meant to warn against that destructive hatred against common morals and common possessions which threatens the world." *The Post*, Berlin, says:

"Perhaps the periodically occurring massacres of Christians in China have given the Emperor the idea to express his thoughts in this way. Perhaps he has come to the conclusion that diplomatic intervention, expressing itself in threatening notes only, is of little avail, and he wished to do something that would continually keep the matter before the nations and princes most interested."

The Emperor does not claim to be a finished artist, hence his sketches are generally touched up by some noted painter or draughtsman. The present picture bears the counter-signature of Professor Knackfuss, of Cassel.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## NEW BOOKS ON RUSSIA.

BOOKS on Russia and the Russians continue to create much interest in France and England. Frenchmen desire to know something of the people who are to assist them in overthrowing the Triple Alliance and England, while Englishmen, warned by *The Standard* and other Conservative papers, are anxious to acquaint themselves with the enemy whom they expect to meet on the battlefield. *The Revue Suisse*, Geneva, reviews a book by Alfred Raband, in which the writer comments on the value of the Russians as fighting-material. He says:

"Curiously enough there has been only one war between Prussia and Russia. Altho there are many reasons for antagonism between the two states, Russia fought Prussia in the Seven Years' War only. She joined hands with France to destroy the power of the Prussian King.\* Half a century later Russia was, nevertheless, forced to unite with Prussia against Napoleon. But the Seven Years' War was a good school for the Russians, who had, until then, been only once opposed to a dangerous enemy, Charles XII. of Sweden, and their methods were more Asiatic than European. Yet the Russian troops showed even then the qualities for which they are known to-day, such as fanatical faith in the Orthodox Church, unbounded loyalty to the Czar, and incredible endurance. Frederick the Great said of the Russian soldiers that one is compelled to give them a push after they are killed, they continue to stand. They have kept alive this reputation on the fields of Sebastopol and Plevna, and they have added the most thorough knowledge of technical subjects in warfare."

Another writer, the author of "*Catherine II. and the French Revolution*," pays a tribute to the memory of that Empress, whose sagacity caused her to predict the advent of Napoleon I. "Another Genghis or Tamerlane will rise to bring the revolutionary nations to reason," she wrote to Grimm, the German novelist. "What the allied powers can not do, the French will do themselves. When they are tired of the Republic they will be led by one man, but he must be strong and courageous."

Jules Legras has published a book which must strike French politicians as coming at the wrong time. This well-known French writer has been three times to Russia, and now gives his impressions received on these trips in a volume entitled

\* Prussia had to contend against Austria, France, Russia, the German Empire and Sweden, in this war.—Ed. LITERARY DIGEST.

"Au Pays Russe." He has not preserved any of the enthusiasm of his countrymen over the great Northern Empire, and takes care to inform the reader of the fact in his introduction. He writes:

"I have endeavored to write down my impressions as I received them during my three visits to Russia. I have not even arranged them in proper order, for I wished to leave to the book the character of truthfulness. Enthusiasts, who dream of Muscovite splendor only, will be bitterly disappointed by what I have written; they will not find a single line referring to the political situation. But the three or four Frenchmen who really know Russia will understand the reasons which caused me to be reticent on such subjects."

M. Legras was much disappointed to find that the Russians compared unfavorably with their Western neighbors. He says:

"Instead of pleasure, I had rather a feeling of dissatisfaction. The ponderous official apparatus, the numerous police, the dirty *mushiks* (countrymen)—all this contrasted disagreeably with the cheerful cleanliness on the German side of the frontier.

"Moscow is certainly very interesting, but it is Asiatic, an intricate net of dirty streets and lanes, in which European civilization and order rather timidly reveal themselves. The *naïveté* of the lower classes appears to be, to a large extent, the outcome of brutal ignorance, while their patience seems to be merely apathy. The want of consideration of the wealthy Russian toward the poor is shocking. Here and there one meets a man with some feeling, but it is always one who has himself felt the hand of fate."

The writer is astonished at the unfeeling manner in which the lower classes are treated by the officials. He does not touch upon the anti-Semitic movement, but seems to think that the Russians are, to a large extent, themselves responsible for the faults of the Jews. M. Legras's views of German influence are most astonishing. Speaking of the misery of the Novgorod district he says:

"The Germans are wanting here, and the Germans must come. The dislike of the Russians for Germany must be regarded as a kind of national Socialism, or hatred of people who know how to develop the resources of the country and earn a comfortable competence. The soil certainly does not seem to be as poor as one would suppose. It is also possible that the Russians fear to become denationalized by the Germans. But they regard the latter simply as representatives of a hated Western civilization, and make no difference between Frenchmen and Germans; in fact, they can not see any difference, all foreigners are equally disliked. The hatred of the Russians for the Poles is based upon similar grounds. The Poles refuse to assimilate themselves with the Muscovites, whom they regard as barbarians, and the Muscovites are merciless against the Poles, because these prefer Western civilization to that of Russia."

#### A MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST.

THE people of Vienna used to be known for their aversion to politics. Of recent years, however, they have shown greater interest in municipal elections, and the result has been the election of an anti-Semitic Mayor by the Vienna Board of Aldermen. The movement is, to a great extent, a desire for reform. The Liberals, who until recently had a majority in the Austrian capital, elected many Jewish aldermen, and the good people of Vienna began to complain that they were being robbed. The anti-Semites are divided into many shades, from the most bigoted Catholics and stanchest Conservatives to men of very liberal ideas. The Emperor steadily refuses to sanction the election of the anti-Semitic Mayor. It seems that much of the antagonism of the Government is directed against Dr. Lueger's person rather than the party he represents. He is described as somewhat hasty and violent. Besides, he has openly expressed his dislike of the present Hungarian administration, which he regards as "Jew-ridden." He also belongs to a section of the

Austrian Parliament which is opposed to the present Austrian Ministry as too favorable to the Poles. Hence the election of a chief magistrate for Emperor Francis Joseph's residence assumes national importance, and becomes a question of state rights in the dual monarchy. The Ministers Badeni, Goluchowski, and Bauffy—Polish and Hungarian earls of Liberal tendencies—oppose the election of the anti-Semitic commoner of German extraction. The *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, Vienna, says:

"The craziest part of it all is that the Magyar-Jews appeal to 'common sense.' According to their view the Emperor, as monarch of another state, ought to deny to the overwhelming majority of the citizens of his own residence the necessary sanction of their choice of a mayor. . . . The Emperor of Austria is thus forced to choose between the respect due to the unmistakable vote of the citizens of his residence, and the good-will of a small number of Jews, who have exploited and terrorized Hungary for years."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, defends the Government. That paper argues, in substance, as follows:

"Not only has the Government the constitutional right to oppose the people in such a matter, but this right has been exercised against Liberals as well as Conservatives. When Dr. Richter was candidate for the position of mayor, he was informed that his election would not be sanctioned. The only reason was that he made use of his constitutional rights to declare himself *Konfessionslos* (not connected with any existing religious denomination). Dr. Richter saw the difficulty, and retired. Dr. Lueger, too, knew beforehand that his election would not be sanctioned, yet he persists, altho his election last year had the same result and led to the dissolution of the Board of Aldermen. The Emperor expects that the Mayor of Vienna shall be a person entirely unprejudiced, and thus able to alleviate party strife."

The *Voce della Verità*, Rome, the Pope's own organ, regards the action of the Austrian Government as directly in opposition to the modern principle of government for and by the people. It says:

"For no other purpose than to flatter the sects, the rights of Austrian citizens to vote for their administrators has been violated. The Christian Socialists [official name of the anti-Semites] have always been friends of order, while the Liberals are nothing but swindlers. Dr. Lueger, an able, honorable, experienced man, is treated like a bandit and an outcast. Such treatment of the Christian Socialists can only be explained by the rage of that clique of Jewish Freemasons, whose servants the Ministers Badeni and Bauffy are. What a pity that the Emperor should have such advisers!"

The German papers also side with the anti-Semites. But while Rome favors them on the score of religion, the Germans befriend them because they uphold the influence of the German race in Austria. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"What a row the Hungarians would make if the Vienna authorities were to attempt to tell the people of Budapest whom they ought to elect as mayor! This refusal to sanction Dr. Lueger's election is a great mistake. Even the most ardent friends of Liberalism must see that it would be like pouring oil into the fire to oppose a two-thirds majority. The Vienna people have a right to see their choice of officials accepted by the Government."

--Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A WORKMAN of Vienna recently entered one of the most fashionable restaurants of that city and demanded a glass of beer. The owner of the place refused to serve him. A few days later two hundred laborers marched into the place, ordered refreshments, and declared that they would stay as long as it suited them. The proprietor then excused himself for having refused to serve a workman. He said that he would have served him had he not been drunk. The laborers accepted this explanation, and left the place in an orderly manner.

THE census of 1895 shows that the population of Germany—now nearly 50,000,000—continues to increase at the rate of 2½ per cent. annually, in spite of emigration. Many Germans are alarmed at the growth of the cities, which increase their population much faster than the cities of the United States, altho there is a continual drain caused by emigration.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## EARLY IMPRESSIONS OF "HONEST ABE."

**I**N the history of Lincoln edited by Ida M. Tarbell we have (in the December *McClure's*) reminiscences of him during and just following his residence in Southern Indiana—a period of his life which shows the natural bent of his character and signs of the qualities of greatness which distinguished him. We quote:

"The only unbroken outside influence which directed and stimulated him in his ambitions was that coming first from his mother, then from his step-mother. It should never be forgotten that these two women, both of them of unusual earnestness and sweetness of spirit, were one or the other of them at the boy's side throughout this period. The ideal they held before him was the simple ideal of the early American, that if a boy is upright and industrious he may aspire to any place within the gift of the country. The boy's nature told him they were right. Everything he read confirmed their teachings, and he cultivated, in every way open to him, his passion to know and to be something.

"There are many proofs that young Lincoln's characteristics were recognized at this period by his associates, that his determination to excel, if not appreciated, yet made its imprint. In 1865, thirty-five years after he left Gentryville, Mr. Herndon, anxious to save all that was known of Lincoln in Indiana, went among his old associates, and with a sincerity and thoroughness worthy of great respect, interviewed them. At that time there were still living numbers of the people with whom he had been brought up. They all remembered something of him. It is curious to note that all of these people tell of his doing something different from what other boys did, something sufficiently superior to have made a keen impression upon them. In almost every case the person had his own special reason for admiring young Lincoln. His facility for making rimes and writing essays was the admiration of many who considered it the more remarkable because 'essays and poetry were not taught in school,' and 'Abe took it upon his own account.'

"Many others were struck by the clever use he made of his gift for writing. The wit he showed in taking revenge for a social slight by a satire on the Grigsbys, who had failed to invite him to a wedding, made a lasting impression in Gentryville. That he was able to write so well that he could humiliate his enemies more deeply than if he had resorted to the method of taking revenge current in the country—that is, thrashing them—seemed to his friends a mark of surprising superiority. Others remembered his quickwittedness in helping his friends.

"We are indebted to Kate Roby," says Mr. Herndon, "for an incident which illustrates alike his proficiency in orthography and his natural inclination to help another out of the mire. The word 'defied' had been given out by Schoolmaster Crawford, but had been misspelled several times when it came Miss Roby's turn. 'Abe stood on the opposite side of the room,' related Miss Roby to me in 1865, 'and was watching me. I began d-e-f—, and then I stopped, hesitating whether to proceed with an i or a y. Looking up, I beheld Abe, a grin covering his face, and pointing with his index finger to his eye. I took the hint, spelled the word with an i, and it went through all right.'"

"All of his comrades remembered his stories and his clearness in argument. 'When he appeared in company,' says Nat Grigsby, 'the boys would gather and cluster around him to hear him talk. Mr. Lincoln was figurative in his speech, talks, and conversation. He argued much from analogy, and explained things hard for us to understand by stories, maxims, tales, and figures. He would almost always point his lesson or idea by some story that was plain and near us, that we might instantly see the force and bearing of what he said.'

"There is one other testimony to his character as a boy which should not be omitted. It is that of his step-mother: 'Abe was a good boy, and I can say, what scarcely one woman—a mother—can say in a thousand, he never gave me a cross word or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to anything I requested him. I never gave him a cross word in all my life. . . . His mind and mine—what little I had—seemed to run together. He was here after he was elected President. He was a dutiful son to me always. I think he loved me truly. I had a son, John,

who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys; but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw, or expect to see.'"

Afterward the Lincolns, with Dennis Hanks and Levi Hall and a few others, emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Macon county. Here Mr. Lincoln himself, years after this, writing in the third person, says:

"Here they built a log-cabin, into which they removed, and made sufficient of rails to fence ten acres of ground, fenced and broke the ground, and raised a crop of sown corn upon it the same year. These are, or are supposed to be, the rails about which so much is being said just now, tho these are far from being the first or only rails ever made by Abraham."

The editor of the history says:

"If they were far from being his 'first and only rails,' they certainly were the most famous ones he or anybody else ever split. This was the last work he did for his father, for in the summer of that year (1830) he exercised the right of majority and started out to shift for himself. When he left his home to start life for himself, he went empty-handed. He was already some months over twenty-one years of age, but he had nothing in the world, not even a suit of respectable clothes; and one of the first pieces of work he did was 'to split four hundred rails for every yard of brown jeans dyed with white walnut bark that would be necessary to make him a pair of trousers.' He had no trade, no profession, no spot of land, no patron, no influence."

## A CHALLENGE TO THOSE WHO DECRY MARRIAGE.

**T**HE pessimists have so long had it their own way, and have been able to justify their lamentations so well by pointing to the divorce-courts and the scandal of modern fiction, says Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's*, that the easily-led world was beginning to believe not only that marriage is a failure, but that the whole social state is deliquescent. It has occurred to Mr. Warner that it is about time to challenge this conclusion by an appeal to the sound part of society, and get the testimony of wives on this subject. Alluding to the fact that such a challenge has been made in an English periodical, and that the result of correspondence promises to be overwhelmingly in favor of happy marriages, Mr. Warner says:

"We know that the great mass of society is always sound, or it could not hold together. It is the exceptionally discontented who are oftenest heard, and it is the exceptionally unfortunate or vicious who attract most attention. The complaints of the one and the visible and flaunted misery of the other furnish us a sufficient spectacle of a world gone wrong, and sufficient illustrations for those who adopt depressing theories, and apparently enjoy the prospect of pretty nearly universal unhappiness. The wise know, indeed, that no one is happy at all times, and that no one escapes suffering, and that the experiment of two lives lived as one, tho of nature's own devising, is not always successful. Yet in the great mass it is reasonably successful, and is, at any rate, a condition better for humanity than any other that has been tried. Writers are apt to judge both the morals and the contentment of men by the congested cities, just as our travelers used to represent the empires of China and Japan as utterly immoral from their experience of the seaboard cities. But even in the cities it is a fractional view of life upon which the pessimists base their theories of the misery of life and the misfortune of marriage. The fairly contented and the reasonably happy are silent: the mass of domestic life is unreported. And this is why the modern newspaper, which reports day by day the accidents and the unusual in life as news, is such an untrue reporter of the actual state of society, and will be such a poor guide to the historian who refers to it alone for his estimate of the social life of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It is more misleading than the satires of Juvenal. But when we go out of the cities and large towns into the country and among the small villages, either in England or America, where there is less rivalry in ostentation, and less strife for luxury, and less congestion of ill living and

poverty, the civilization of these latter days makes a very good show. Considering the actual frailties of human nature, and the natural hardships of any state of development, growth, and decay, it is really wonderful to see how happy and cheerful the world is, how much kindness there is, and helpfulness and contentment. It can not be that the fundamental conditions of life are all wrong, and that the conjugal and family relations are makeshifts, or in a moribund state."

As to the testimony of happy marriages, Mr. Warner would like to see a *plébiscite* of wives generally. He continues:

"If women wish to vote, here is something on which they could vote understandingly, which is much more than men usually do when they vote, and the verdict we would get would help to quiet, I am sure, the infinite babble about unhappiness in marriage, or we should have statistics as to the facts upon which to base an agitation for reform. The ballot, 'happy' or 'unhappy,' might have appended succinctly the cause. In case of unhappiness, we might know whether it was from the intemperance or the cruelty of the man, or his shiftlessness, or, if the answers were candid, how often it arose from the ill temper or ignorance of domestic economy on the part of the wife; whether, in fact, it was ineradicable in the instability of human nature, or whether it arose from some social conditions which wise legislation or better knowledge of how to live could mitigate. When the vote is taken, it will be well also to let those who are unhappy in marriage say whether they would like to change. Notwithstanding all the disagreeabilities, incompatibilities, and petty irritations and daily worries, how many would like to change? It having been discovered that life is not altogether at the best a picnic or even a ball or a church fair, or exactly to be described as a pleasure excursion, how many would like to break up the order to which they are more or less wonted and try something else? How many couples, having become used to each other's ways, would like to make new contact with other faults unknown? I fancy that, in view of being called to make a total change, to the vast majority the annoyances they suffer from would seem trifling in comparison. But whether women are wishing to vote on this subject or not, the voluntary testimony to which I alluded is of considerable interest in these days, and may turn the minds of many who are drifting into mournful and pessimistic thinking to make a little investigation on the bright side of life. It has been a sort of fashion to inspect the slums—a dire necessity, to be sure—but an equally faithful inspection of the decent side of life may bring us some comfort."

#### HAPPY JAPS THAT NEVER KISS.

**A**T the present rate of writing from and about Japan, we shall soon be quite familiar with the scenes and customs of the island empire. Facts are frequently repeated, but often in such new guise as to justify reproduction. Mr. A. B. de Guerville, writing for the December *Munsey's*, after very daintily picturing the beauty of the daughters of Japan, goes on to tell us of the people and customs of that country as follows:

"In no other country of the world will you see such happy people as in Japan. Nowhere do people know so well how to enjoy life. Even among the lowest of the laboring classes a satisfaction seems to reign, and it is with constant smiles that they toil and sweat. This everlasting happiness is natural to their race. It has its cause in the fact that their needs are small and that they know how to be satisfied with little; and for its effect one finds them to be the best-disposed and best-natured people in the world. Fighting, quarreling, swearing, are unknown to them, and I am sure that never in all Japan was such a thing heard of as a woman making 'scenes,' or having an attack of nerves, or becoming hysterical because her dress would not fit, or slapping a child because the little one did not know what it had not been taught.

"Cleanliness is one of the first factors in Japanese civilization. The poorest citizen bathes every day, even twice a day. There are over eight hundred public baths in the city of Tokyo, and it is estimated that over three hundred thousand persons patronize them daily at a cost of one sen three rins per head—about half a cent. A reduction of three rins is made for children. In addition to this, every private house has its own bath-room. In the vil-

lages where there are neither bathing establishments nor private bath-rooms, the people take their tubs out of doors and bathe before their houses; for cleanliness is more esteemed there than our artificial Western prudery. Indeed, it is not so long ago that Japanese ladies used to receive callers while in their bath—*en tout bien tout honneur*.

"In a Japanese family the same bath does for all the members, and as man is considered the nobler sex the men bathe first, in the order of their age and dignity, the ladies afterward, then the younger children; and all this without changing the water. Lastly the servants use the bath, unless they be sent to a public bath-house.

"The Japanese passion for bathing leads all classes to make extensive use of the numerous hot mineral springs about the country. Sometimes they carry their enjoyment of this natural luxury to an almost incredible extreme. At Kawanaka, a tiny spa, the bathers often stay in the water for a month, placing stones on the laps to prevent them from floating in their sleep. The caretaker of the establishment, a hale and hearty old man of seventy, stays in the bath during the entire winter. To be sure, the water in this particular place is one or two degrees below blood-heat."

There may be some who have yet to learn that there is no kissing in Japan. A young man never kisses his sweetheart, a wife never kisses her husband, a mother never kisses her children. We ourselves remember asking a Japanese lady once why her people never kissed. Her reply was: "Physical contact is disagreeable to us."

To give his readers an idea of what a true Japanese thinks of kissing, we here quote from the article in hand an essay written by a young Jap in an English school at Yokohama, as follows:

"The wind of occidental civilization swept all over the country, and their customs were introduced days after days, and most of the Japanese young men are indulging in their manners. When they meet together, they shake hands. They begin their speaking with 'Good morning.' They put roses on their bosom as if the presents of young ladies. That is right. I don't say it is wrong or foolish. You had better do so. But there is one thing that is awful dangerous—that is kiss, as it is called in English.

"What is kiss? Kiss is a salute by touching the lips closely together, and use when express a strong sympathy. Now let me tell you the reasons of it. First, it is physically dangerous. Toothache, consumption of the lungs, and other diseases transfer by certain means to other persons. The kiss is the best interpolation among certain means of transferring certain diseases. Take a lady who has disease in her lungs, for instance, and I kiss her; her disease may transfer to me, and I may become a sick man. This is the first disadvantage. Secondly, it does not seem fair to Japanese eyes. When I see people kiss, I feel disagreeable, and therefore all Japanese feel disagreeable. I am sure in such reasons, I dare say, it is quite bad to introduce that custom in our country."

Speaking of Japanese girls in foreign attire reminds Mr. De Guerville of the criticism of an American woman, who said they had "no shape." Upon this he says:

"Truly the Japanese know nothing about corsets, but it may be pertinent to ask, what do we mean by 'shape'? Is it to be three and half inches through the waist and three and a half feet across the shoulders? What some call 'shape' others would call 'deformity.'

"A Japanese girl in a restaurant, looking at a foreign lady, the possessor of a very fine figure, who was enjoying a tremendously heavy lunch, asked, 'Where does she keep her stomach?' No one was able to answer. 'Very strange,' added the pretty *mousme*. 'She must keep it just under her throat, where she is so big!'"

AN Alsatian jury recently had to decide whether confessional secrets may be kept by a priest who appears as a witness in a law court. Three Suez shares were missing from the property left by a wealthy farmer. The priest of the village had sold these shares, but refused to give an account of the money, saying that the late owner of the money had asked him to keep the matter secret. As the priest, during his first examination, declared that he knew nothing of the matter, he was found guilty of perjury and sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor. The public prosecutor pointed out that a priest, like every other man, should show respect to the law, even to the detriment of his clerical position.

## PHOTOGRAPHY IN NEWSPAPER WORK.

THE eminent artist who recently replied, when asked whether he liked hunting, that he was very fond of it, but preferred to shoot his game with a camera, can sympathize with the modern reporter. Owing to the almost universal use of illustration in the modern daily paper, the camera is often the most important part of the special reporter's outfit, and the game that he is required to chase up and bring down with it is varied enough. In *The American Journal of Photography*, October, Walter Scot relates some of the experiences that fall to the lot of such a hunter, and surely they are as exciting and checkered as any that are met with by sportsmen who use powder and shot. Says Mr. Scot:

"News-hunting, itself one of the most exciting of occupations, even to men who have spent years in the profession, is made doubly exhilarating by the use of the camera. When the correspondent has traveled a hundred miles to photograph something that can only be gotten then and there, and which means a loss of reputation if he fails to procure, the same fascination attends the pressure of the bulb as when the amateur makes his first exposure. The dictum of newspaper life is *must*. Through every disadvantage of weather, including exposures made during snow and rain, at sunrise or sunset, in fact, in every condition where inconvenience and difficulty of operation are uppermost, the illustrator must get what he started out for. One advantage only stands to the credit of the illustrator—his pictures are not required to be photographically perfect, as the smallest amount of detail will suffice for the pen-and-ink workers to draw over. This privilege is allowed him from necessity, tho it is always his aim to produce as good negatives as possible."

"To give a fair idea of the character of work demanded by the average paper, and the difficulty of procuring the assigned subjects, the writer will enumerate a few of the examples that come up in the experience of the every-day correspondent.

"The writer started out on a sea-going tug with a vessel in tow, during the great blizzard of last winter, to illustrate the ice blockade on the Delaware River. The apparatus used was a large 8 x 10 field-camera, fitted with a wooden drop-shutter improvised on the spur of the moment. The shutter was kept in the boiler-room, and swelled so that it touched the sides of the guides and over-exposed all the plates. By an original process, they were all brought up as clear as well-timed plates. The exposures were made from the roof of the cabin, the thermometer down to 50 below zero, and the wind blowing a gale. Having forgotten a ruby lantern, the plates had to be changed in complete darkness. The set of photographs on this trip were poor for a professional, but above the average for an amateur. . . .

"The tank steamship *Allegheny* was sunk last January down the Delaware Bay, and is now being righted at a Cadmen ship-yard. The writer has followed the wreck for months, photographing it from every point of view. Two of the best pictures were taken respectively from the yard arm of a near-by vessel, and suspended from a loop of rope at the end of a derrick crane.

"In figure work, the greatest difficulty encountered by the newspaper illustrator who aims to get life into his subjects, is in arranging them so that they will retain the positions natural to their occupations. I recently made cuts for a hot-weather article, the most important views of which were two coal-heavers in the boiler-room of an excursion boat, and a furnace-tender at Baldwin's locomotive works. Both were flashlight pictures. In attempting anything of this kind, where the correct relation of the subject to the title of the picture is an absolute necessity, it is a good plan to explain to your subject just what you want the picture for. When this fails, the writer simply tells his subjects to go on with their work, in the mean time focusing the camera and making the exposure before they have time to line up in the invariable 'present arms' attitude. This may be a suggestion to those who have had difficulty in getting artistic and natural poses into their groups. Another way to divert the attention of the person from the camera is to explain its use to him briefly and show him how it works. His curiosity is at once satisfied, the charm vanishes, and you can get him to do anything you desire. It takes tact and skill to get good negatives, aside from the mastery of photography as a technology.

"The newspaper illustrator occasionally meets people who are decidedly averse to having their pictures taken. In the slums it

is unsafe for a man to set up a camera and make a target of any one house. I remember trying to get an interior flashlight of a fifth-rate sailors' boarding-house during the course of an amicable brawl. I had made arrangements the day before to take the picture, but my over-zealousness to get the sailors in the midst of their fracas caused the landlady to suspect that I was a detective. The matter was arbitrated by bringing in a host of small children who filled one whole side of the room. I made a mock exposure and departed in disgust.

"I had been trying for some days to get at a crowd of 'crap' players along the wharves. As soon as I had adjusted the camera and was about to make the exposure, they would dissolve like magic. I finally focused the camera for a certain distance, drew the slide under the cover of an adjacent shed, and ran upon them suddenly. In the realms of crookdom men are wary of the camera and will shy off at the first intimation of pulling out the bellows. The only satisfactory way of getting character sketches of people who object to the camera is to focus on a known distance and wait in some secluded place where you will not attract attention, making the exposure as if you were examining the camera and not actually taking the picture.

"The newspaper of to-day has not awakened to a thorough appreciation of the hand-camera, owing partially to small demand for local matter, and the lack of newspaper writers who are able to operate cameras. Advocates of the hand-camera do not claim for it a superiority over free-hand illustration, but merely wish to point out its advantages under certain conditions. In Philadelphia at the present time five of the largest papers are using hand-cameras with splendid results. Six years ago, a camera of any kind was a rarity. The advance speaks for itself, and points forward to a new and important use of photography for the future."

## HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

THE hottest region on the earth's surface is said to be on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian Gulf, where for forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above one hundred degrees in the shade night and day, and to run up as high as one hundred and thirty degrees in the middle of the afternoon. A writer in *Lippincott's* gives the following information concerning the means of getting drinking-water at this place:

"At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid part of this most torrid, belt as tho it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, and even five hundred feet, but always with the same result, no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore.

"The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. 'Machadores' (divers), whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the life-giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of skin-bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly two hundred feet deep, but these machadores manage to fill their goat-skin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain-jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, four hundred or five hundred miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history."

**Greatest Depth of the Pacific.**—"Mr. W. J. L. Wharton," says *Cosmos*, "reports a point in the Pacific that seems to have a greater depth than that discovered recently near Japan. This point is found in 23° 40' south latitude and 175° 10' west longitude, and the *Penguin* broke her sounding-line there, after having payed out 4,900 fathoms without touching bottom. The same accident occurred twice. It may be hoped that in the end we shall succeed in obtaining the exact value of this depth, which is, in any case, 245 fathoms greater than that of the point near Japan, mentioned above."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Formula on Every Bottle.****BUSINESS SITUATION.****The General State of Trade.**

General trade continues the features of preceding weeks—smaller volume, quiet in most lines, business being conducted conservatively, activity only among dealers in woolens, clothing, shoes, and hardware, and new orders generally of a filling-in character. The season has evidently been a late one, prolonged mild weather having delayed orders until the Christmas demand and the belated autumn request came together. Notwithstanding almost uniform reports of quiet and unchanged conditions, it should be noted that Jacksonville, Augusta, and Birmingham at the South, Milwaukee, Kansas City, and St. Louis at the West, prove exceptions to the rule, by reporting gains in demand for wholesale staple goods compared with the preceding week.

The falling-off of 25 per cent. in bank-clearings last week (which was unusually heavy, even for Thanksgiving week) is more than offset by a total of \$1,247,000,000 clearings this week, 43 per cent. more than last week, 7 per cent. more than in the first week of December, 1894, and 11 per cent. more than in 1893. The decrease this week compared with the corresponding period in 1892 (when the total was probably the largest weekly aggregate of clearings on record) is only 14 per cent., and as compared with the like week in 1891 the decrease is only 6 per cent.

The course of prices also shows a more favorable tendency, sugar, Indian corn, and wheat showing advances, prices of wheat, flour, pork, rice, and tobacco being firm and unchanged, while lower prices are furnished by oats, lard, coffee, cotton, print cloths, petroleum, leather, hides, and lumber, coal, Southern pig iron, Bessemer pig iron, live hogs, and live cattle.

Continued depression in wheat is finally followed by an advance, due to continued heavy shipments of wheat from the Pacific coast, and confirmatory reports of short crops in Australia and Argentine Republic. Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas farmers are endeavoring to

hold as large a proportion of their cereal produce as possible, and buyers are trying to purchase wheat and corn to hold. Duluth advises that with the close of navigation grain receipts fill elevators there to overflowing. Leather is going abroad to parties who sold hides to this country at the advance, but who are now buying American leather after the reaction of 25 per cent. in price.

Fractional declines in pig-iron prices are regarded as bottom, which, in addition to lower quotations for billets, should have the effect of reducing the price of steel rails, with which, it is thought, business for rail mills may follow. No significance is attached to the recent order for 10,000 tons of English steel rails for a far-Western railway.

In dry-goods holiday specialties are more active; cotton goods remain steady, and woolens are in only moderate demand, with the outlook not favoring particular activity early next year. Woolen mills are said to be receiving fair orders for spring. Holders of wool are sanguine on stronger London quotations and higher prices in Australia and the Argentine.

November bank-clearings are \$4,688,594,925, or 9.6 per cent. smaller than October, but 13.6 per cent. larger than November, 1894, and only 14 per cent. smaller than November, 1892, a record month in clearings. With the exception of October and May, this, the total of the month just closed, is larger than any month since May, 1893. Only twice in twelve years has the November total exceeded that for October. At New York the gain over November last year is 16 per cent., while outside of that city the gain is over 11 per cent. Gains in groups of cities are smaller in November than in October, except in the far West, where the trade revival seems to have enlarged clearings materially. Twenty-three cities show decreases for the month compared with 1894, a larger number than for some time past; but the decreases at the larger cities are mostly fractional. The total clearing at sixty cities for eleven months aggregate \$47,808,239,595, a gain of 17 per cent. over last year, a decrease of less than 3 per cent. from 1893, and a decrease of only 14 per cent. from 1892. Only thirteen out of eighty-seven cities show decreases this year from last in the eleven months' period.

Total business failures in the United States number 315 against 288 last week, 322 in the first week of December, 1894, 383 in 1893, and 265 in 1892.

World's available wheat stocks show a total of 164,000,000 bushels December 1, 21,000,000 bushels less than one year ago, and 26,000,000 bushels less than two years ago. European and afloat stocks are 68,000,000 bushels, which, while larger than one year ago, are much smaller than the corresponding total two years ago. Available wheat stocks in the United States and Canada at this time are the smallest at like dates in three years. November's net increase in world's wheat supplies is about 11,000,000 bushels in round numbers, about one half the November increase in 1891 and in 1892 (years of extraordinarily heavy receipts), only two thirds the November increase in 1893, but more than twice the November increase last year.—*Bradstreet's*, December 7.

**The President's Message—Export of Gold, etc.**

The President's message was without effect upon business, for it was already known that he would urge the retirement of the greenbacks, a move which the business world has become accustomed to contemplating; he was silent as to a new basis for bank currency, and the detailed statement of the operations of the Treasury in the report of the Secretary has not yet been made public. But there is a very general feeling among business men that the "boom" of last summer was checked soon enough to prevent the reaction from being disastrous; that the reaction has proceeded about as far as it is likely to go, and that the only thing now needed to give an assurance of active and remunerative business is a settlement of the currency question; some measure that will satisfy creditors here, and particularly abroad, that the integrity of the present monetary unit is absolutely secure. And in anticipation of some pledge that the dollar will not be suffered to undergo

depreciation, the coming year is regarded with a general feeling of confidence.

Gold to the amount of \$2,900,000 went abroad last week, including half a million which went to South America to settle European indebtedness. Further considerable shipments of gold are very probable. Fourteen or fifteen millions of interest on American stocks and bonds will be disbursed abroad about the first of the year. About an equal value of Illinois Central Stock and Pan Handle bonds are held for sale, but they are not going off so fast that exchange can be drawn against them to meet the interest payments. Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, the trust stocks being depressed by the legal proceedings instituted against the Tobacco Trust, and the railroad securities being unfavorably affected by returns of the business of the Rock Island road. Sugar and Chicago Gas were exceptions to the general condition.

From most of the markets there comes the complaint that business is quiet if not slow, yet such evidence as the bank clearings afford indicates an unusually large volume of business in the aggregate. The presumption is that the Christmas trade and stocking-up by the smaller dealers have coincided and made more business than the state of the primary markets would indicate. Besides this, altho the stock market here was quiet, the aggregate business done was very much greater than the week before. Altogether the clearings were greater than in any previous week for some months. The figures of *The Financial and Commercial Chronicle* show a gain over the preceding week of more than 30 per cent., of which the occurrence of Thanksgiving Day in the last week of November is only a partial explanation. *Bradstreet's* figures for a week which does not exactly coincide with the week of *The Chronicle*, but do not involve estimates for one day, show a gain over the week before of 43 per cent., the gain over the same week of last year being only 7 per cent., but as compared with the nearly if not quite unprecedented clearing of the same week in 1892 the falling-off is not more than 14 per cent.—*Journal of Commerce*, New York.

**"ONE OF MY FRIENDS WANTS TO DIE, OR THINKS HE DOES."**

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My friends know and rejoice in the change effected in me—presumably by the use of the Electropoise. I no longer starve myself, but have a ravenous appetite, a good digestion, and if my friends are to be believed, a cheerful countenance.

But this is all aside from my main purpose in writing, which is to order two more of your instruments (with books of directions, etc., of course), for which you will find enclosed my check for \$50. Please send as soon as possible, as one of my friends wants to die, or thinks he does, and I want to show him that life is altogether worth living (in company with an Electropoise).

He will not be hard to convince, as he saw me every day before I owned an Electropoise, and he sees me every day since. The argument is unanswerable.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. BOTT.

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## CHESS.

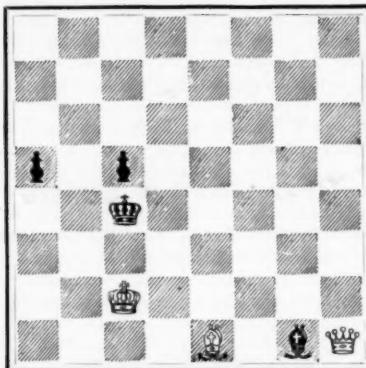
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

## Problem 104.

BY HERR KLING.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on Q B 5; B on K Kt 8; Ps on Q B 4, Q R 4.



White—Three Pieces.

K on Q B 2; Q on K R sq; B on K sq.  
White mates in five moves.

This problem is published in *The British Chess Magazine*, November.

W. T. Pierce, in submitting it, writes: "I found it in *The Illustrated London Magazine*, 1853-1854, given as Problem No. 1. No solution is given; it was delayed through being such a fine problem. I don't know if it was given in a future volume. The question is, Can it be done in five?"

As THE LITERARY DIGEST solvers have succeeded with the most difficult problems we could find, we submit this to them, with Mr. Pierce's question: "Can it be done in five?"

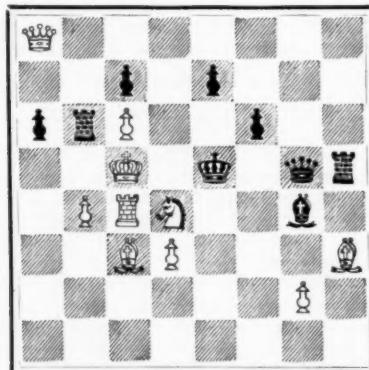
## Problem 105.

COMPOSED FOR THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By Dr. W. R. I. Dalton, Brooklyn.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on K 4; Q on K Kt 4; B on K Kt 5; Rs on K R 4 and Q Kt 3; Ps on K 2, K B 3, Q B 2, Q R 3.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q B 5; Q on Q R 8; Bs on Q B 3, K R 3; Kt on Q 4; R on Q B 4; Ps on K Kt 2, Q 3, Q B 6, Q Kt 4. Either White or Black mates in two moves.

This is No. 92 repaired by the composer, and warranted sound. Those who sent solutions of No. 92 will find some changes in this.

## An Asthma Cure at Last.

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## THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## Problem 106.

BY D. J. DENSMORE.

(From *The Standard-Union*, Brooklyn.)

**White** (Four Pieces): K on K B 3; Q on Q R sq; Kt on K R 8; P on K B 2.

**Black** (Four Pieces): K on Q B sq; Q on K sq; Kt on K B 8; P on K Kt 4.

Can Black or White win with first move? This is a most instructive study of the power of Q and Kt in combination.

## Solution of Problems.

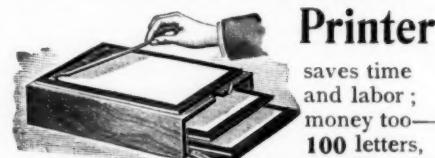
No. 98.

R—Q 4	Kt—B 3, mate
1. K x R	2. _____
.....	R—K 4! mate
1. K—K 3	2. _____
.....	Kt—Kt 6, mate
1. R x R (Q 4)	2. _____
.....	Q—K 3, mate
1. Kt x R	2. _____
.....	R—Q 5! mate.
1. P—B 5	2. _____

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Geo. F. Coomber, Kansas City; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Will H. Martin, Woodstock, Va.; John Winslow, Bristol, Conn.; J. K. Proudfoot, Kansas City; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; the Rev. Gilbert Doobs, and C. H. Jones, Jr., Brownsville, Tenn.; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound; H. N. Clark, Adrian, Mich.; Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.

W. G. Donnan, H. J. Hutson, A. H. Gansser, and J. F. Dee were successful with No. 97 (November 16).

No. 99, as corrected, is worth your study. Thus far, it has puzzled nearly all who have tried it. One of our solvers offered a reward for its solution, and he writes us that three or four of his friends have been working on it for days, without solving it.

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## From the Hastings Tourney.

RUY LOPEZ.

PILLSBURY.	POLLOCK.	PILLSBURY.	POLLOCK.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	27 Kt-B 5	B-B sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	28 K-K 3(e)	P-K Kt 3
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	29 K-B 4	P-K R 4
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	30 K-Kt 5	K-Kt 2
5 Castles	Kt x P	31 P-B 6ch	K-R 2
6 P-Q 4	P-Q Kt 4	32 Kt-Q 3	B x P
7 B-Kt 3	P-Q 4	33 R x P	K-R Ksq
8 P x P	B-K 3	34 R-Q 6	B-B 6
9 P-B 3	B-K 2	35 K-B 4	B-K 5
10 R-Ksq	Castles	36 R-Q 7	K-Kt sq
11 Kt-Q 4	Kt x Kt (a)	37 K-K 7	B-B sq
12 Px Kt	P-Q B 3	38 R x R ch	R x R
13 P-B 3	Kt-Kt 4	39 Kt x P	R-Q Ktsq
14 Kt-B 3(b)	B-K B 4	40 Kt x R P	R-Kt 4
15 P-Kt 4	B-B sq	41 K-K 3	R x Pch
16 P-B 4	P-Kt 5	42 K-Q 4	R-K Kt P
17 Kt-R 4	Kt-K 5	43 Kt-B 5	P-R 5
18 P-B 5	B-Kt 4	44 P-Kt 4	P-R 6
19 Q-B 3	B x B	45 R-O R 2	K-Ktsq
20 Q x R x B	Q-R 5	46 R-R 8 ch	K-R 2
21 R-K 2 (c)	Kt-Kt 4	47 P-K 6	P x P
22 Q-Kt 3	Q x Q ch	48 P-B 7	R-B 6
23 P x Q	Kt-B 6ch	49 Kt x B	P x Kt
24 K-B 2	Ktx Q P	50 Queens	R x Q
25 R-Q 2	Kt x B	51 R x R	P-R 7,
26 P x Kt	B-Kt 2 (d)	52 R-K B sq, and wins.	

## NOTES BY PILLSBURY.

(a) The "Tarrasch trap," for if Q-Q 2, Kt x B, followed by R x Kt and wins. Kt-R 4 appears safer than the text, however.

(b) White could not safely venture to win the piece, viz., 14. P-K R 4, Kt-R 6 ch; 15. P x Kt, K-B x P; 16. R-K 2, P-K B 3, and Black will obtain too strong an attack.

(c) The sacrifice of the Pawn gives White quite an advantage for the end-game.

(d) It will be seen that albeit he is a Pawn ahead, Black labors under great difficulties; White's pieces are strongly placed.

(e) Threatening to double the Rooks on the K R file.

## A LESSON IN THE "EVANS."

Mr. Steinitz shows M. Tschigorin how to defend the "Evans."

TSCHIGORIN.	STEINITZ.	TSCHIGORIN.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	24 Kt x R ch	R x Kt
2 K-Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3	25 P-Q R 3	P-Q B 4
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	26 P-B 3	K-B 3
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	27 KR-Q sq	R-Q R sq
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	28 K-B 2	R-R 5
6 Castles	P-Q 3	29 K-K 2	P-K R 4
7 P-Q 4	P x P	30 K-Q 2	P-Kt 5
8 P x P	Kt-B 3	31 P x P	R x P
9 P-K 5	P x P	32 KR-Q Ktsq R R	R
10 B-R 3	B-K 3	33 R x R	P-Q Kt 4
11 B-Kt 5	Q-Q 4	34 R-Q R sq	P-Kt 5
12 Q-R 4	Castles Q R	35 K-B 2	K-Q 4
13 B-K 3	P x B	36 R-Q sq ch	K-B 5
14 B-B 5	B-Kt 3	37 R-Q 8	B-Q 4
15 Q-R 6 ch	K-Kt sq	38 P-K R 4	K-Q 5
16 Kt x P	Kt-Q 2	39 R-Q Kt 8	B-K 3
17 Kt-Q B 3	Kt x B	40 R-Kt 7	P-Kt 3
18 Q-K 2	Q-Q 3	41 R-Kt 5	P-Kt 6 ch
19 P x Kt	Q x P	42 K-Kt 2	P-B 5
20 Kt-R 4	Q-Kt 4	43 R-Kt 4	K-Q 6
21 Q x Q	P x Q	44 R-Kt 6	P-B 6 ch
22 Kt x B	R P x Kt	45 K-Kt	K-K 6
23 Kt-B 6 ch	K-Kt 2	Resigns.	

White's 41st move was a serious blunder. The only move which could have delayed Black's victory was R-Kt 8.

The Rev. C. E. Rankin calls attention to the fact that "Mr. Steinitz played this ending with deadly accuracy."

## LASKER DECLINES THE "EVANS."

POLLOCK.	LASKER.	POLLOCK.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	12 P x P	Q B x P
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	13 Kt-R 3	P-Q 4
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	14 Castles	Kt-Kt 3
4 P-Q Kt 4	B-Kt 3	15 P x P	Ktx P
5 P-B 3	P-Q 3	16 Q-K sq	Q-B 3
6 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 3	17 B-Kt 5	Q-B 4
7 P-R 5	B-R 2	18 Kt-B 2	KtxQ B P
8 P-Kt 5	P x P	19 R x B	B x Kt
9 B x Kt P	Kt-B 3	20 Kt-K 3	Q x B
10 P-R 6	Castles	21 R x K	R x R
11 P-Q 3	Kt-K 2	22 Q x Kt	Kt-B 5

White resigns, for Kt-K 7, ch., and Kt x Kt P will force a win.

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## Chess-Nuts.

The newest star in the Chess heavens is Geza Maroczy, the Hungarian. The Magyars have given to the world a Szen, a Lowenthal, and a Kolisch.

Mr. Steinitz, en route to St. Petersburg, was the guest of the Berlin Chess Club. He played thirty-four games simultaneously, winning thirty-two, losing one, and drawing one. He also played four games blindfolded, winning three, and losing to Dr. Lasker.

Eugene Delmar, the New York city expert, recently gave an exhibition of simultaneous play, in which he defeated ten out of eleven strong players.

The Governor-elect of New Jersey, the Hon. John W. Griggs, is an enthusiastic admirer of Caissa. He is President of the Paterson Chess Club.

The American championship match between Showalter and Lipschutz shows a decided change in favor of the Kentuckian. At the time of this writing the score stands: Showalter 5, Lipschutz 3, draws 2. Eleventh game adjourned without being finished.

The date of the St. Petersburg Tourney—Steinitz, Tschigorin, Lasker, Pillsbury—has been given as December 8 (Russian calendar). This means December 20 in other countries of Europe, and America.

Women in England have, for several years, shown their interest in Chess. The British Ladies' Chess Club, London, is a permanent institution. It is proposed to organize a Ladies' club in this country. Florence Grey, 101 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, has lately published a letter, in which she says: "We shall be glad to hear from lady players all over the Union, and either explain ourselves by letter, or welcome them into our association as active or corresponding members." One

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## Current Events.

Monday, December 2.

Both Houses of Congress meet and organize; Mr. Reed is elected Speaker of the House; new members are sworn in. County banks send some gold to the Treasury. Republicans carry municipal elections in a few Connecticut cities.

The Porte sends word to Washington that full protection is given American missionaries; the Czar of Russia is reported to have stated that the Sultan should be given time to carry out the difficult reforms in Armenia, and much significance is attached to this utterance. An anti-Semitic demonstration is suppressed by the Vienna police.

Tuesday, December 3.

The President's message is received and read in both Houses of Congress. The President nominates Judge R. W. Peckham, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The House adjourns until Friday. Elections are held in a number of Massachusetts cities; Republicans are generally successful. The four boys accused of train-wrecking are held in Rome, N. Y., on the charge of murder in the first degree. The New York Housesmiths' strike is in a fair way of being settled by compromise.

The Sultan is said to have threatened that he will break off diplomatic relations with the Powers if the guardships are sent through without his consent; England is said to be prepared to act. The Cuban rebels claim an important victory; General Maceo marches upon Santa Clara. The German Reichstag opens; the Minister of the Interior, von Kölle, retires from office.

Wednesday, December 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar introduces a resolution calling for the protection of Americans in Turkey; Senator Allen speaks in favor of recognizing Cuban belligerency. The South Carolina Constitutional Convention finishes its work, ratifies the new constitution, and adjourns sine die.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury's reply on the Venezuelan question positively declines to submit to arbitration the question of the ownership of the territory within the Schomburgk line. The Powers present an ultimatum to the Sultan threatening to send the extra ships through at the end of three days. More massacres are said to be imminent in Armenia.

Thursday, December 5.

In the Senate, two bills in favor of bimetallism are introduced by Senators Mills and Chandler; Senator Call speaks in favor of recognition of Cuban belligerency. Admiral Belknap writes in favor of building war-ships on the great lakes. Judge Showalter, at Chicago, declines to grant injunction against the consolidation of Chicago gas companies. The New York Chamber of Commerce expresses sympathy with Armenia and appoints a committee to aid a relief work.

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The situation in Constantinople is unchanged; the report about the ultimatum is doubted; Russia is against coercion of the Porte. Cuban insurgents suffer a severe defeat near Los Villas. The English press assumes that the report that Lord Salisbury has declined arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute is true.

Friday, December 6.

In the House, several tariff bills, restoring certain McKinley schedules, are introduced; the mileage committee is appointed. Lord Salisbury's reply on Venezuela is received by the British Ambassador at Washington. Attorney-General Harmon makes his first annual report, discussing many abuses in the administration of justice.

It is reported that the Sultan has at last consented to additional guardships in the Bosphorus. Two shots are fired in the French Chamber by a young clerk, who is supposed to be an Anarchist; no one is injured. China is reported to have asked Russia if she would send troops to put down the rebellion in North China.

Saturday, December 7.

The British Ambassador presents to Secretary Olney the note on Venezuela sent by Lord Salisbury. President Cleveland's absence from Washington is severely criticized by newspapers eager to learn the contents of the Venezuela note. The election of a Democrat to the Kentucky Legislature makes that body a tie.

According to reports from the Consuls in Constantinople, 500,000 Armenians are perishing from starvation. The French Government consents to communicate to the United States the evidence in the Waller case.

Sunday, December 8.

Churches in Brooklyn and New Haven adopt resolutions denouncing the Armenian atrocities and urging action by Congress.

Great Britain, it is reported, makes a demand upon Venezuela for reparation for the Yurnan incident, and complications are expected to arise. The Czar insists on the admission by the Porte of extra guardships. George Augustus Sala, the famous English journalist, dies. The revolt in Arabia is spreading.

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